

DAILY REPORT

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SHIJIE JINGJI ON INTERNATIONAL, SINO-U.S. TRADE

HK130944 Beijing SHIJIE JINGJI in Chinese No 7, 10 Jul 82 pp 19-21, 42

[Article by Shu Ziqing [5289 5261 3237]: "The Trend of International Trade Development and Sino-U.S. Trade Relationship"]

I

[Text] Since the beginning of the 1980's, the rate of increase in the volume of world trade has continued to drop, and in 1981, the rate of increase was zero. This was the third time that a zero increase in world trade emerged during the more than 30 years since the world war. The previous two instances of zero increase emerged in the late 1950's and during the first half of the 1970's when there were economic crises in the capitalist world and world trade was decreasing. What the zero increase in world trade and the two previous instances of zero increase differ in is that the zero increase this time is much more serious than the previous two. Because of the serious recession of the economies of the industrially developed Western countries, it is very difficult for a quick recovery of or increase in world trade.

The major factors that have an impact on world trade are: 1) While domestic demand is growing very slowly in the industrially developed Western countries that are sunk deep in the predicament of "stagflation," the trade conditions are worsening, the burden of debts is aggravating and the import capacity is falling in the developing countries. 2) The unprecedentedly high interest rates have curtailed economic and commercial activities. 3) The exchange rates in the world money market are fiercely fluctuating and this has impeded trade activities. 4) The growing tendency of protectionism in the industrially developed countries has been especially unfavorable for the developing countries in expanding their exports.

Under these conditions, it is impossible for world trade to develop quickly and vigorously. As the above-mentioned unfavorable conditions for developing trade will not be substantially improved in the near future, it is estimated that world trade volume will increase slowly in the coming few years.

Under the present economic situation, the market problem has become of increasingly greater concern for all countries. The Western industrialized countries are paying increasingly closer attention to extricating themselves from their domestic economic predicaments through development of external trade. For this, they are carrying out readjustment of their industrial structure and striving to make their goods more competitive. Meanwhile, the developing countries also need to develop the economies of their countries through developing external trade as well as conducting the struggle to change the old world economic order.

The development of the world economy today has already made the economies of various countries increasingly closely related with one another and made them rely increasingly more on one another and have an increasingly greater influence on one another. The proportion of U.S. exports to the Third World in total U.S. exports climbed from 29.6 percent in 1970 to 37.9 percent in 1980. The EEC exports nearly half of its goods to the Third World. It can be foreseen that during the 1980's the market in the developing countries will become increasingly important and the United States and other Western countries will find it very difficult to maintain their economies if they are deprived of the broad market in the Third World and the supplies of raw materials and energy from the Third World.

Reforming the old order in the world economy and establishing a new world economic order in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefits has already become the trend of the times. This will be favorable not only for promoting the economic development of the developing countries, but also for the prosperity of economy of the whole world, including the developed countries.

In the future world market, the manufactured goods trade will continue to occupy an important position. The industrial structure of the Western developed countries will continue to develop into a structure with industries that need intense investment, intense technological application and intense employment of intellectuals which will enable these countries to increase the value of their products. These countries will also continue to develop the industries which conserve energy and resources. On the other hand, most of the developing countries will continue to primarily develop the industries that use intense labor, although a small number of countries and areas that have been developing at a greater speed will begin to shift to developing the industries that need intense investment and intense technological application. In the course of this development the technology trade will quickly develop, though the trade of resources will, of course, still be important. In order to promote this kind of crosswise international cooperation, and in the industrially developed countries' own interests, it is necessary for these countries to gradually reduce their restrictions on their imports of manufactured goods from the developing countries so as to promote the development of the developing countries' industry and expand their market. Protectionism will not make the goods produced by the industrialized countries more competitive nor promote the rational international division of labor, which will enable both the developed and the developing countries to give play to their strong points and avoid their weak points and thus benefit one another.

II

China is one of the developing countries and it is striving to realize the modernization of its industry, agriculture, national defense, science and technology. Our country's basic principle in building socialism is "independence and self-reliance." This principle is determined by the nature of our state. Ours is a country with a huge population, abundant resources and a vast domestic market. In such a country, in the process of building socialism according to a Marxist-Leninist line, we must rely on our own strength. However, self-reliance should never be interpreted as closing up the country to the outside world and practicing self-sufficiency. In the present world, no countries will be able to do without foreign trade and external economic and technical cooperation in the course of its modernization. Therefore, we always advocate that in developing our economy, we should utilize two kinds of resources: First the domestic resource and second the international resources; we should open up two markets: First the domestic market and second the international market; and we should learn two kinds of knowledge: First the knowledge to manage our domestic economy and second the knowledge to develop external economic exchanges and trade. Our country has rich natural resources, sufficient labor and a certain industrial foundation, and these are favorable conditions for our economic construction. However, on the other hand, our science and technology are relatively backward, our production is relatively underdeveloped and our financial resources are insufficient; these are the unfavorable conditions for our economic development. The development of foreign trade and of various forms of international cooperation is precisely a way to make use of the strong points of other countries in order to offset our weak points. This will never impede the implementation of our principle of self-reliance. On the contrary, it will increase our strength in realizing the four modernizations program. Therefore, persisting in carrying out the policy of opening to the outside world on the basis of maintaining independence and practicing self-reliance is one of the long-term strategic policies that our country will steadfastly adhere to.

At the present stage, our external trade work can be mainly summarized as follows:

1. We should give play to our strong points and increase our exports in order to achieve a relatively great development of our foreign trade.

According to our country's actual conditions and the demand in the world market, in developing our exports, we will stress the following: We should give play to our strong points in having rich natural resources and exploit and export in a planned manner some of the energy and mineral products such as coal, oil and some nonferrous metals of which we have rich deposits; we should give play to our strong point in having sufficient labor, increase the exports of the products that need intensive labor and the exports of the goods that we make from imported raw materials and the developing process of foreign goods; we should improve the quality and increase the varieties of the textile products we export and produce and export more high-class and medium-class textile products; we should make full use of the strong points in our country's natural geographical conditions, give play to our strong points of having traditional handicrafts and develop the exports of various agricultural, sideline and local special products and handicraft products; and we should tap the potential of our machine-building industry and increase the exports of our mechanical products, electrical apparatuses, and instruments.

While increasing exports, our import trade will develop accordingly. The composition of our imports should meet the needs resulting from the readjustment and development of our national economy. In the future we will import less complete sets of equipment. However, we will introduce more technology and key equipment which will be necessary in developing our national economy and conducting technical reform in our enterprises. In this regard, we have a great potential to tap and there are broad prospects for cooperation and technical exchanges with foreign countries. We will organize, in a planned manner, the raw materials that are necessary for industrial production (primarily the textile industry), other materials, and the materials and goods for agricultural production (such as fertilizer and pesticides). We will continue to organize the imports of food grain and other goods which will ease the tension of supplies in our domestic market in accordance with the changing situation related to production and the people's domestic demands.

2. We should give play to the strong points of our coastal areas and strengthen our external economic and commercial relations with the outside world.

In our coastal areas industry is relatively developed, technical force is strong and communications are convenient; therefore, these areas have long since been the linking areas for developing foreign economic relations and trade. In order to give full play to the strong points of these areas, we should increase the proportion of the exports of these areas in the total exports of our country and encourage these areas to conscientiously utilize foreign capital, to introduce appropriate advanced techniques and necessary key equipment, to strengthen international economic cooperation and technical exchanges and to develop foreign trade in diversified forms so as to have a bigger share of the world market.

3. We should continue to reform the structure of our foreign trade and further bring into play the initiative of all sectors.

Since 1979, we have carried out one by one some trial reform measures in our foreign trade structure and some of the power to undertake foreign trade has been transferred to local areas and enterprises and has thus expanded the local areas' and enterprises' power to undertake foreign trade and increased the circulation channels. Some of the central industrial departments and some provinces and municipalities have established a number of general export and import companies and addition to the special line import goods companies that are directly under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations. Moreover, we have carried out experiments on the undertaking of foreign trade directly through diversified forms of enterprises that combine production and trade and by complex enterprises.

In the future we will promote the reform of our foreign trade structure in a planned and orderly manner on the basis of summing up our past experience. The general orientation of the reform is to shift the actual undertaking of foreign trade to enterprises or complex enterprises and expand these enterprises; power of operation, while implementing a strict economic responsibility system to unify power, responsibility and interests; and to strengthen unified leadership over our foreign trade that is to be carried out separately by various enterprises with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations acting as a department of the State Council to manage foreign economic relations and trade and being responsible for the task of guiding, coordinating, supervising and managing the foreign trade throughout the country in order to give play to the initiative of all and develop foreign trade under the prerequisite of implementing a unified policy, planning foreign trade and dealing with the outside world in unity.

After the economic readjustment of the past few years, our country has scored remarkable achievements in various fields and the trend of development is becoming increasingly favorable. Our agricultural and light industrial production has risen relatively sharply and at present we are speeding up the construction of our energy industries and communications undertakings. Meanwhile we will readjust, reorganize and carry out technical reform to our existing enterprises by stages and in groups. In this process, our foreign trade will continue to increase and a rate of increase higher than the rate of increase of our national economy will be maintained. It can be expected that along with the development of our construction, a more broad and sound foundation will be laid for developing our foreign trade and external economic cooperation.

III

Since new China was founded, Sino-U.S. relations were abnormal for a rather long time and the trade between the two countries ceased for more than 20 years. In February 1972, China and the United States signed the Shanghai Communique and since then the nonofficial trade relations between the two countries have been restored, the volume of trade has increased yearly and the contacts between trade personnel of the two countries have also become increasingly frequent. The establishment of formal diplomatic relations between China and the United States have created favorable conditions for the development of trade between the two countries. By 1979, the total amount of trade between the two countries rose to \$2.4 billion (according to Chinese statistics), which was 140 percent more than trade in 1978 when diplomatic relations were not established. In 1980 and 1981, trade further developed and the total amount of trade was \$4.64 and \$5.67 billion respectively and the 1981 figure was again 140 percent more than trade in 1979. Though China and the United States established their diplomatic relations as late as 1979, the trade between the two countries has been developing very quickly and their bilateral trade has now jumped to rank third in our country's trade with foreign countries and is behind only Japan and the Hong Kong area. Our imports from the United States has jumped to rank second, behind Japan. The 100 percent increase in bilateral trade over the past 3 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations clearly shows the potential of Sino-U.S. trade.

However, there have also been unsatisfactory aspects in the development process and the major problems at present are:

1. Our deficits have been relatively big. Though reduced, the 1981 deficit was still \$1.71 billion and the accumulated deficits from 1972 to 1981 reached \$6.33 billion. If this state of affairs is not remedied, the quick development of trade between the two countries cannot be maintained.

2. The trade law and regulations that the United States formulated in the past are hindering even quicker development of bilateral trade.

For example, there is the problem related to the control over exports to China. Out of the consideration of its political and economic needs, the U.S. Government has adopted a relatively flexible attitude in exercising this control and has occasionally expressed its intention to slacken it. The U.S. Government has failed to use many actions to carry out what it has expressed and up to now no remarkable change has, in essence, been brought to this control. It is said that the United States has in its hands many advanced techniques, but it has not provided many techniques to China and it is not even willing to sell the electronic computer that is for the purely civil purpose of the population census. Another example is its import restrictions on Chinese products. In September 1980, not long after the two countries signed an agreement on textile trade, the U.S. side tried to expand the scope of restriction on the import of China's textile products and asked China to discuss the setting of quotas on woolen sweaters and cardigans. In March 1981, the U.S. Government declared that it had imposed a new restriction on the import of a third class of textiles such as knitted coats from China. The United States has also intensified its import control over other so-called sensitive goods.

For all the above-mentioned problems, we have expressed our concern.

At present, as the U.S. Government disregards China's resolute opposition and unitarily declares its continuation of arms sales to Taiwan, the development of Sino-U.S. relations is being seriously threatened. U.S. supplies of weapons to Taiwan is an action that encroaches on China's sovereignty and interferes with China's internal affairs. This action cannot help but arouse the indignation of the Chinese people.

The history of the 30 years development of Sino-U.S. relations has proved that the development of economic and trade relations cannot be separated from the development of political relations. We must remember this historical lesson. Developing the political, economic and trade relations between China and the United States is the common desire of the peoples of the two countries and any actions that run counter to this trend are undesirable.

The trade between China and the United States must be carried out on the basis of each respecting the sovereignty of the other and on the basis of equality and mutual benefits. On this basis, there is a broad prospect for the further development of trade. As China and the United States differ in the stages of development of their economies, the commodity trade between them will enable each to get what it lacks from the other. In order to achieve this, there is still much room for further development. There is an even greater possibility for developing technical exchanges, cooperation in production and setting up joint venture enterprises. Sino-U.S. cooperation in exploring and exploiting offshore oil has just begun and there are still many things to do. We hope that the good desire of the peoples of the two countries can be realized.

NATO NAMES ATLANTIC SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER

OW181333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Brussels, August 18 (XINHUA) -- NATO's Defense Planning Committee has appointed U.S. Admiral Wesley L. McDonald as supreme allied commander of Atlantic to succeed Admiral Harry Train, according to a press release from the NATO headquarters here. The appointment will become effective in September. Admiral McDonald was previously U.S. deputy chief of naval operations, the release said.

BANGLADESH, YUGOSLAVIA STRESS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

OW181708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Dacca, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh and Yugoslavia today resolved to exert maximum efforts towards further strengthening the Non-Aligned Movement and policy in the struggle for peace, equality and independent development of the people. In a joint communique issued here today at the conclusion of a 3-day official visit to this country by Radovan Vljakovic, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, the two countries pledged to ensure a successful convening of the 7th summit of non-aligned countries.

They stressed the irreplaceable role and contribution of the policy and movement of non-alignment towards surmounting the current dangerous developments in the world. The two countries most resolutely condemned Israel's brutal actions against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, and called upon all international entities, especially the United Nations, to undertake energetic and effective measures to put an end to the war.

They stressed that a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis could be found only through the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and full respect for the Palestinian people's inalienable and legitimate rights to self-determination, including the right to return to and establish their own state on their national soil, headed by the PLO.

They urged that more efforts be made towards ending the Iran-Iraq war.

On the Afghan and the Kampuchean problems, the two sides held that a political solution should be found on the basis of related U.N. resolutions and the decisions adopted by non-aligned conferences, including the withdrawal of foreign troops from the two countries and full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of those countries.

They also stressed the importance of promoting cooperation between the non-aligned and the developing countries, and of strengthening collective self-reliance as a vital factor for their development.

The two countries expressed satisfaction with the successful development of their relations and cooperation and pledged to continue expanding these relations.

MPR, INDIA COMMUNIQUE CITES NUCLEAR DANGER

OW150746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, August 15 (XINHUA) -- India and Mongolia in a joint communique today expressed their concern over the deterioration of the international situation and the growing nuclear danger. They also stressed the need to undertake genuine measures of disarmament and intensify the search for lasting peace and stability. The communique was issued at the end of Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangal Dugersuren's 3-day visit to India.

The two sides reiterated their commitment to the principles of peaceful co-existence and the norms guiding the relations between states laid down in the UN Charter, as the basis for promoting international peace, cooperation and understanding.

During the visit, the two countries signed two protocols for long-term cooperation in the fields of agricultural research and health. The two countries have agreed to form a joint consultative committee of experts to implement the protocols.

REAGAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S.-PRC COMMUNIQUE

OW181706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 17 (XINHUA) -- United States President Ronald Reagan issued a statement today on the U.S.-China joint communique. He said the communique "embodies a mutually satisfactory means of dealing with the historical question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan" and "preserves principles on both sides", and "will promote the further development of friendly relations between the governments and peoples of the United States and China." "It will also contribute to the further reduction of tensions and to lasting peace in the Asia-Pacific region," he said.

Reagan went on to say in his statement that "building a strong and lasting relationship with China has been an important foreign policy of four consecutive American administrations. Such a relationship is vital to our long-term national security interests and contributes to stability in east Asia." He said: "It is in the national interest of the United States that this important strategic relationship be advanced." With the communique, Reagan said, it is possible to realize such national interests of the United States, consistent with its obligations to the people of Taiwan.

In his statement, Reagan emphasized again that his "long-standing personal friendship and deep concern for their (the people of Taiwan) well-being is steadfast and unchanged." He said he will maintain "the full range of contacts between the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan -- cultural, commercial and people-to-people contacts -- which are compatible with our unofficial relationship" "with the dignity and honor befitting old friends."

Reagan addressed the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan in the context of the "Taiwan Relations Act" which was unilaterally introduced by the United States. He said that U.S. "arms sales (to Taiwan) will continue in accordance with the act."

Dealing with China's efforts towards peaceful unification of China, purely an issue of China's internal affairs, Reagan said that he is "with full expectation" that the approach of the Chinese Government to the resolution of the Taiwan issue will continue to be peaceful and that "our future actions will be conducted with this peaceful policy fully in mind."

Nevertheless, he continued to say that "the Taiwan question is a matter for the Chinese people, on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, to resolve. We will not interfere in this matter or prejudice the free choice of, or put pressure on, the people of Taiwan in this matter."

U.S. TEXTILE EXPORTS PROPOSAL REJECTED

OW181540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- The first round of negotiations for a new Sino-U.S. textile agreement was held here between August 13 and August 16. During the negotiations, the U.S. side put forward a very unfair proposal, trying to impose strict, discriminative restrictions on China's textile exports to the United States. The Chinese side rejected the proposal and explained its principled stand on the new agreement for consideration by the U.S. side.

It was learned that during the negotiations, the U.S. side proposed to enlarge the scope of restriction on China's textile exports to the U.S., cut the quotas, delete some flexible clauses from the present agreement and reduce the average annual growth rate to less than one percent. It also wanted to revise the consultation clauses so that the U.S. side may take whatever actions it likes.

The Chinese side rejected the U.S. proposal on the ground that it runs counter to the basic principles of the agreement on trade relations between the two countries.

Li Dengshan, leader of the Chinese delegation and deputy director of the foreign Trade Administration under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, refuted the U.S. view point with actual facts about China's textile exports to the U.S.

He recalled that China's textile exports to the U.S. started almost from zero, and in 1981 reached only 420 million U.S. dollars according to Chinese statistics, or less than 600 million U.S. dollar according to American statistics, falling far behind other major textile exporters to the U.S.

"A considerable proportion of China's textile exports consists of grey cloth, which is used as raw material by the American printing and dyeing and garments industries and therefore is beneficial to the U.S. industry."

China's exports of garments to the U.S. make up only 3.1 percent of total American textile imports, Li Dengshan said. Moreover, China exported only 54 categories of textile to the U.S. in the 1981, accounting for only half of the total categories the U.S. imported.

Li Dengshan said: "Some people in the U.S. have unduly described China's textile exports to the U.S. as having created problems for the American textile industry and employment and upset its market. This is inconsistent with the facts."

"China was a newcomer in the U.S. textile import trade and was not being treated fairly," Li Dengshan said. "China is strongly dissatisfied with the treatment it is receiving under the present agreement."

Li Dengshan said: "China's textile exports to the U.S. have not been allowed to develop in line with the actual needs and possibilities, but are subjected to strict and unfair control. The specific quotas for China's exports under the present agreement are even lower than the level already achieved when the agreement was signed. He said the rate of increase was much lower than the internationally accepted reasonable rate given to new exporters.

Li Dengshan pointed out: "After the first Sino-U.S. textile agreement went into effect, the U.S. side unrestrictedly used the consultation clauses to enlarge the scope of restriction and arbitrarily cut the quotas. It delayed consultations and unilaterally restricted imports, thus seriously holding up China's export of textiles to the U.S. and impairing China's economic interests."

Sino-U.S. textile trade was imbalanced, like Sino-U.S. trade as a whole, resulting in a big deficit on the Chinese side. "It is in the spirit of balancing mutual economic benefits that China wants to increase its textile exports to the U.S.," he added.

The second round of negotiations is to be held in the U.S. The Chinese delegation believes that [it] is necessary for the U.S. side to give serious consideration to the grave trade imbalance and give Chinese textile exported to the U.S. fair and reasonable treatment under the principles specified in the Sino-U.S. trade relations agreement. This would provide a basis for success in the new round of talks.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

RENMIN RIBAO 17 Aug Commentary

HK181428 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 82 p 6

[Special commentary by Chen Tiqiang [7115 7555 1730], vice president of the China International Law Society: "The Verdict of History"]

[Text] While revising and approving the textbooks, the Japanese Ministry of Education has distorted history and prettified Japanese militarist aggression. This has greatly infuriated the Chinese people and has been severely censured by the peoples of other countries invaded by the Japanese army and by the just public opinion inside Japan.

Certain legal questions were involved while Japan distorted history in the course of revising the textbooks: What is a war of aggression? Was the Japanese war against China, which took place from 1931 to 1945, a "war of aggression?" What was the nature of the Nanjing massacre according to international law? Was China interfering with Japanese domestic policy when it demanded that Japan correct the mistakes made in revising the textbooks? And so forth.

First, the question of the nature of the Japanese war against China is a question of fundamental importance. During the 14 years between the provocation of the "September 18 incident" by Japan in 1931 until the Japanese surrender on 15 August 1945, the Japanese army invaded and trampled on the vast territory of China, killed more than 10 million Chinese people and plundered and ruined an enormous amount of Chinese property. It was Japan which started the war, and the war was fought on Chinese territory. The aim of Japan's war was the extermination of China and the realization of its presumptuous plan of dominating the whole of Asia. Numerous international documents have made a solemn and just judgment on the Japanese invasion of China. This historical fact is borne out by hard evidence and cannot be denied.

On 24 February 1933 the General Assembly of the League of Nations adopted a report affirming that Japanese military actions after the "18 September incident" in Shenyang and north-east China "cannot be regarded as self-defense measures," nor can "the military measures taken by Japan throughout the course of the dispute be regarded as self-defense measures."

It was said in the declaration of United Nations signed on 1 January 1942 that The United Nations is "now engaged in a common struggle against the barbarous and brutal forces which vainly attempt to conquer the world."

On 1 December 1943 the "Cairo Declaration," signed by China, the United States and Britain, said: "The aim of fighting this battle is to put an end to and penalize Japanese aggression."

The "Potsdam Proclamation," signed by China, the United States and Britain on 26 July 1945 demanded that "Japan unconditionally surrender" and said that "the terms of the Cairo Declaration will soon be implemented."

On 2 September 1945 Japan signed the instrument of surrender and expressed its desire to "faithfully fulfill the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation." In fact, Japan had accepted the verdict of "aggression." It is absolutely impermissible for certain Japanese people to attempt to reverse the verdict today.

There have been stipulations in international law concerning the aggressive nature of the Japanese war against China. Article No 10 of the treaty signed by the League of Nations in 1919 pointed out: "Each member country of the League of Nations undertakes the obligation of showing respect for and maintaining territorial integrity and current political independence of all member countries of the League of Nations in order to guard against foreign aggression." Obviously, it is against the law to launch a war which violates territorial integrity and political independence of any member country, and other member countries of the League undertake the obligation of guarding against such "foreign aggression."

Article No 1 of the "Paris no-war pact" signed on 27 August 1928 stipulated that: The contracting nations abandon war as a tool of state policy. The indictment against the Japanese war criminals issued on 12 November 1948 by the Far Eastern International Military Court pointed out that: Making war in violation of the "Paris no-war pact" "should be regarded as committing a crime." In light of this, we see that wars of aggression had already been banned by international law before Japan launched its war of aggression. The Japanese Government was knowingly violating the law when it launched the war of aggression against China.

After World War II, there were more explicit legal stipulations prohibiting wars of aggression. Article No 4 of Provision No 2 of the UN Charter stipulated that "as far as international relations are concerned, all member countries must not violate territorial integrity and political independence of other member countries by threat of force or by other means which are not in accord with the purpose of the United Nations." The "definition of aggression" adopted at the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1974 pointed out: "Aggression" means the act of violating other countries' territorial integrity or political independence, which has been stated in the charter. The Japanese war against China was a 100-percent "war of aggression." If this was not considered as a "war of aggression," there would be no wars of aggression in the world.

When China and Japan established diplomatic relations in 1972, Japan pointed out in the "Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration" that "Japan feels terribly sorry for the great damage brought to the Chinese people during the war and will make a profound self-examination." "The Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship" signed in 1978 stipulated that "various principles laid down in the joint declaration should be strictly observed."

On what should the Japanese Government carry out "self-examination"? Of course, it should self-examine its criminal act of aggression. If there had not been aggression, there would not have been the need for self-examination. Now, on the one hand, the Japanese Government claims to "retain the stand of assuming responsibility for the war and carrying out a profound self-examination" that it expressed in the Japanese-Sino joint declaration" but, on the other hand, the Ministry of Education of the Japanese Government totally denies the Japanese invasion of China. Is this not contradiction?

The Nanjing massacre was a brutal atrocity, a rarity in human history. Regarding this, the Tokyo International Military Court issued an accurate and specific description. According to the investigations of the court, "Chinese troops had completely withdrawn before Nanjing was conquered by the Japanese army. Thus, what the Japanese army occupied then was a city which was powerless to resist." More than 200,000 defenseless Chinese people were killed by the Japanese army in the Nanjing massacre and about 155,000 were buried alive by the Japanese burying teams. The massacre and looting lasted for 6 to 7 weeks after Nanjing was conquered. All this was the conclusion drawn by the court after investigating the true evidence.

However, the high-ranking official of the Japanese Government said: "It is hard to judge the historical facts only by the statements made at the trial." This is, in fact, an attempt to fundamentally deny the Tokyo trial.

The Nanjing massacre was a serious violation of the code of war. When the Sino-Japanese war broke out, both China and Japan were parties to the 1899 "Hague Convention" concerning the law and conventional rules for wars on land. The code of wars on land attached to the convention stipulated that any attack on or bombardment of open towns, villages, residential areas or buildings is prohibited; looting in any town or any place is prohibited; looting on occupied territories is prohibited; the life and properties of individuals must be protected; and so on. Despising these rules, Japan had in fact knowingly violated the convention.

Generally speaking, the revision and approval of textbooks is a kind of internal affair of a country. But the content of the Japanese textbooks under revision involves the history of other countries and its relationship with the latter. The case is totally different here since the revised content may affect world peace and security and has run counter to Japan's international obligation to other countries. Thus, all countries concerned have, of course, the right to urge Japan to make an amendment and to ask it to undertake its obligation. Japan's tampering with the history of the Sino-Japanese war is not only an insult to the Chinese nation and an act to open a wide door to militarism, which harms international security and world peace, but it is also a violation of the obligations undertaken by Japan in the "Japanese instrument of surrender," the "1972 Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration" and other documents. All these are serious international issues which have a most important bearing on the interests of China and are by no means merely internal affairs.

From the above analysis we can come to an obvious conclusion; that is, before 1931, when Japan launched the aggressive war against China, a concept of "aggressive war" had already been clearly defined in international law. Such a concept has been more clearly specified in later years. In international law, there are also very clear stipulations prohibiting savage means of fighting. In order to enforce the militarist policy, Japan boldly violated the "League of Nations Treaty" and the "Paris Pact" and launched the aggressive war. After its defeat, Japan profoundly reproached itself for its crime in launching the war and stated that it would give up its ambition of conquering and aggressing against other countries. Under such circumstances, the Chinese people, in consideration of the friendship between the Chinese and the Japanese peoples, decided to give up all their claims for compensation in an effort to develop the friendship between the two countries from generation to generation. Japan's acknowledgement of its aggressive crime is the basis of the establishment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. We earnestly hope that the Japanese Government will sincerely accept the historical lesson; understand the savage, evil and shameful nature of aggressive war; keep its promises and carry out its international obligations so as to safeguard world peace, as well as that of the Japanese people, and cherish the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples from generation to generation; and will never try to shake the political and legal basis of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

CHINA DAILY 15 Aug Commentary

HK150031 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Aug 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "No Rebirth of Militarism"]

[Text] Tomorrow is August 15.

On that day 37 years ago, the world was overjoyed to hear that the Japanese militarists had accepted the Potsdam declaration and surrendered unconditionally. Thus, the Second World War was brought to an end.

The date 15 August 1945, therefore, went down in history as a date that marked the victory of justice.

The day has been remembered ever since for the high price humanity paid to defeat fascism. This year, on this day, people in various countries of Asia, especially in China, have more to ponder: Why on earth are some Japanese distorting historical facts censoring their school textbooks?

In the half century before 15 August 1945, Japan was ruled by a group of militarists who pushed an aggressive policy toward other countries. And China's territory was the first that they coveted.

In 1894 Japan invaded China and forced the imperial Qing government to sign the Treaty of Shimonoseki, forcibly occupied the Chinese territory of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands.

In 1905 Japan seized China's southern Manchuria railway and the Liaodong Peninsula when it won its war with Russia.

During World War I, Japan took the opportunity to snatch the islands in the Pacific originally under German jurisdiction and the German concessions in China.

In 1927 the Japanese Cabinet, headed by Tanaka Giichi, launched a plan to occupy north-eastern China by force. In the notorious Tanaka Memorial is the brazen quotation: "If we want to conquer China, we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. If we can conquer China, then all the other Asian and South China Sea states will become afraid of us and surrender to us."

With this criminal goal, the Japanese imperialists concocted the 18 September incident," occupied the northeast of China and set up the Japanese puppet "Manchukuo" regime.

On 7 July 1937 Japan launched its all-out aggressive war against China by instigating the Lugou (Marco Polo) bridge incident.

In the meantime, Japan also invaded other countries. In 1910 it annexed the whole of Korea. On 7 December 1941 it launched a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, started the Pacific war and occupied a chain of Southeast Asian countries.

The rapacious aggrandizement of the Japanese militarists was invariably accompanied by massacre, plunder, raping and burning. In China alone, 18 million people were killed by the Japanese aggressors. Millions more of the people in other Asian countries died at the Japanese militarists' hands.

These crimes were not only burned into the memories of all those who witnessed and survived them, but were put on record at the International Military Tribunal in November 1948, as well as in the confessions of the Japanese war criminals who were repatriated from China during the years after the end of the war.

More than once since the signing of its unconditional surrender has the Japanese Government formally acknowledged the crimes of aggression committed by their militarists, and expressed repentance. In the joint statement on the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan in 1972, the Japanese Government expressed its deep shame over the grave calamities it had brought to the Chinese people. This was reiterated in the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship signed in 1978.

We are not recounting all this to bring the present Japanese people to account for all the wrongs done by Japanese militarists in the first half of the present century.

Even in wartime we drew clear distinction between the Japanese militarists and the Japanese people. As we are by no means trying to blame the present-day Japanese rulers for what their predecessors did.

But it was a gross violation of an international pledge when officials in the Japanese Ministry of Education deleted the word "aggression" in school textbooks in a vain attempt to whitewash Tojo Hideki and his company.

The Japanese people who earnestly wish to safeguard peace and Japanese national interests are strongly against the Japanese Education Ministry's attempts to distort history. They have rightly pointed out that it is a criminal scheme to revive Japanese militarism, from which the Japanese people and people of other Asian countries suffered so much.

It is our hope that the Japanese Government will stick to the joint statement between the Chinese and Japanese Governments concluded ten years ago and take effective measures to correct the ministry's mistakes in distorting history. The sooner, the better.

The world is on its guard against any revival of fascism or militarism. As the Japanese militarists' dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" ended in ignominious failure in 1945, it will be even more unremittently dealt with now that the people of China and the whole of Asia have grown in strength.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES JAPANESE WAR FILM

HK121509 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 82 P 5

[Article by Chen Huangmei [7115 5435 3561], vice chairman of the Chinese Film Artists' Association, "What Does the Japanese Film 'The Great Japanese Empire' Show?"]

[Text] Unexpected things often happen to people in their lives.

The last thing I expected on my first visit to Japan was that I would be treated to such a film as "The Great Japanese Empire" on the afternoon of 7 July.

When the Lugouquiao incident occurred in 1937, I was in Peiping. Japanese militarists had started a new, rapid and ruthless war of aggression against China. I made my escape from Peiping. After the subsequent loss of Jinan and the battle of Xuzhou, I found my way to Wuhan. Then I headed for Yanan. I also had many interviews with the units of the 8th Route Army in the north China anti-Japanese base.

I saw for myself stretch after stretch of razed ground where the Japanese had dropped bombs or set fire to buildings at random. Burned bodies of babies lay scattered around -- I saw picture albums released by the Japanese military headquarters, and seized by the 8th Route Army, that built up "the sacred great east Asia war." Openly displayed in the albums were pictures that showed Japanese troops massacring the Chinese people. Now still fresh in my memory is a picture in which a baby was sucking the breast of its blood-stained dead mother....

In a word, those Japanese atrocities of all kinds can best be summed up by the ancient Chinese saying: "Even by using up all the paper, words cannot describe the scene!"

Of course, we have always distinguished the Japanese militarists and their crimes from the average Japanese people. As a young reporter then, I was overwhelmed with indignation at Japanese atrocities.

But from the family letters and amulets found on the corpses of many Japanese soldiers, I noted their relatives prayerful hopes and wishes. I noted their grief, their sadness, their sense of desperation and their hatred for war. I knew that this war had also brought disaster to the Japanese people.

Moreover, I had made friends with a few Japanese soldiers of the antiwar alliance. They and I wore the same shoulder emblems of the 8th Route Army. In gray uniform, we walked the Taihang Mountains in the autumn sunlight, exchanging confidences. I deeply felt that in their contact with the Chinese people and fighters, they always displayed a sense of guilt deep down. Of course, they were also filled with hatred for Japanese militarism. They longed for their beautiful hometowns in Japan. They looked forward to Japan's future. How they wanted to establish friendly relations with the Chinese people for all generations to come. They even harbored sincere and innocent illusions....

The last thing I expected was that 45 years later, I would arrive in Tokyo from Beijing. On 7 July I again noted that some people in Japan had gone to the expense of shooting such "a colossal war film," using wording like "a reassessment of the war" and "a new understanding of the war" and even claiming in an appeal: "It is especially hoped that young people will come to see this film. It is hoped that everyone will join in discussing what war is and come to the cinema house to relive wartime lives...." (The words within quotation marks here are quoted from several filmmakers and directors in their propaganda literature for this film.) This inevitably aroused my indignation and set me thinking. What, after all, does this film want to get across?

The first and second parts of this film run for 3 hours. The film begins with the Pearl Harbor incident and a description of Japanese imperialism's instigation of the Pacific war and its invasion of Singapore and the Southeast Asian area. It ends with Japan's defeat in the war. The story is in chronological order. Some scenes from documentaries are put on to show its "veracity." The film is interlarded with the love stories of three young couples. Though the picture reveals certain crimes of Japanese troops in their invasion of Southeast Asia, it lays greater emphasis on portraying British and U.S. allied troops massacring the Japanese people at the time of defeat, as though Japanese soldiers and people were the main massacre targets.

The filmmakers and directors stressed that these were the "facts." But they did not expose the crimes of Japanese militarists who, several years after their aggression against the Chinese people, again joined forces with German Fascists and extended the war to the Southeast Asian region. On the contrary, they openly reversed the verdict on war prisoner Tojo. The screenwriter publicly declared that he wanted to try his best to portray Tojo as a loyal official "dedicated to the emperor and to the country," who died a martyr's death. There was the line spoken by Tojo:

"My war responsibility is limited only to within the country. This is a war in which an independent state (Japan) could not help getting involved to defend itself. I feel not the least shameful."

In a press conference before the shooting of the film began, the actor playing Tojo said in much clearer terms:

"Due to the failure of the war, the image of Tojo has all along been distorted. Facts have been concealed. I have accepted this role because I want to make the people of the younger generation understand through this enlightening film 'facts as they are.' Japanese, be proud: This is what I want to say in this film."

It can be seen that these filmmakers and directors have enthusiastically cited a top war prisoner representing Japanese militarism -- who rabidly carried out aggression and staged massacres in China and Southeast Asia and whose hands are stained with the blood of millions upon millions of people -- as a hero whom the Japanese should be proud of, in an attempt to invoke the spirit of Tojo. In fact, this is also an attempt to bring back "the great Japanese Empire" into the "order of great east Asia" which a small number of rightists in Japan once dreamed of establishing! Let us see how they have reassessed the war:

A filmmaker openly spelled out his aim in displaying enthusiasm for shooting this film. He said that he subscribed to the following viewpoint: "So long as states exist and mutually stress sovereignty, wars are unavoidable." Then, he unashamedly posed this question: "When countries are at war, can we actually distinguish which side is just or unjust, or which is a benign or malign" side? Therefore, it is necessary to "reassess" "the greatest tragedy of mankind in this century during World War II...."

Another filmmaker also said very frankly: "We dare to challenge the truths which have been hidden in the dark shadows of history and avoided as harmful. We want to rewrite the history of Japan and the Japanese people through a renewed understanding of war, shooting this film as a basis for pondering the contemporary period."

These naked confessions of these filmmakers and directors are really "challenges to truth"! Their common aim is only to portray through the film what they consider as "the hidden shadows of history" and "truths avoided as harmful" to prove the following imperialist gangster logic:

As we stress the sovereignty of our country, we must wage "a war of self-defense" and "enter" other countries -- the latter a new term now coined by the Japanese Education Ministry in the revised textbooks. So, war is inevitable and is neither benign nor malign -- there being no distinction between justice and injustice. "The victor judges the defeated." So, Tojo was sentenced to death by hanging. Tojo originally was not guilty. He was a hero "dedicated to the emperor and to the country." He died a martyr's death. The behavior of one who had been described for many years as a war prisoner should in fact be the pride of the Japanese (Japanese militarists and a small group of rightists)!

Finally, the filmmakers provided solemn music to accompany the heavy steps of Tojo as he headed for the gallows. The only thing missing was the cry, "Long live Tojo!" or "Long live the great Japanese Empire!"

This reactionary film has now been condemned by progressive Japanese film workers and the Japanese people. They call for it to be banned. The Chinese film workers have expressed warm support for this.

What particularly [words indistinct] "two Chinas." In the concluding captions of the film, they openly claim the participation of actors of the "Republic of China" in the performance. They also openly express thanks for the support of the "Civil Airline of the Republic of China" and the "Central Film Bureau of the Republic of China." Needless to say, many of the film's outdoor scenes were shot in Taiwan, as revealed by [words indistinct] for the revival of Japanese militarism and to serve "the great Japanese Empire."

Our Chinese film workers express strong indignation at the showing of this reactionary Japanese film.

SIHANOUK, ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU CONTINUE TALKS

OW190359 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, Aug 18 (XINHUA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and President of Democratic Kampuchea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk today continued their exchange of views on relations between the two countries and on the present international situation. Their discussion went on in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and mutual respect. Both sides reiterated their wish to develop relations between the Romanian Government and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

Their discussion took place at a banquet this evening given by Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu in honor of Sihanouk and his wife Princess Monique Sihanouk. Also present at the banquet and talks were Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

REFUGEE DESCRIBES REASONS FOR LEAVING VIETNAM

OW181145 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Interview by correspondents (Liu Hua) and (Cheng Ming) with "Brother" Son, a Vietnamese refugee, at a Guangxi refugee center -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] What is the reason behind your leaving your native land, parents and fatherland for a foreign country?

[Answer] I left my family and my parents for a foreign country because it became increasingly clear to me that the Hanoi authorities were invariably deceiving the people in the realization of their objectives while ignoring the people's sufferings. Following the total liberation and reunification of our country in 1975, I thought I had a chance to contribute to national reconstruction and to making it a prosperous and powerful socialist country. But following total liberation, Vietnamese economic and social conditions increasingly worsened and deteriorated beyond my imagination. Many commodities were not on sale, and those put on sale were sold at increasingly higher prices. The Vietnamese people in general lived in want and poverty. Draft-age Vietnamese youths were forced to join the army and fight on the battlefield. Our country is now at peace, and the enemy is gone. Where do they send those drafted youths? They send them across the border at Tay Ninh to Kampuchea. They said the youths are going to help a friendly country, liberate a neighboring country. That is not true. They have deceived the people, deceived those youths. The present Hanoi administration, that is, the Le Duan clique, pursuing its hegemonistic policy, wants Vietnam's neighbors to become its colonies. They send those youths to serve as cannonfodder. If I had not fled from my country, I, like hundreds of thousands of other Vietnamese youths, would have been forced to hold a gun and fight on the battlefield and live a life full of hardships. What should I shed my blood for? Would it do any good for my fatherland? I did not want to live the life of a criminal and fight an unjust war waged by the Le Duan clique. Therefore, I fled my country for a foreign country.

[Question] How did the Hanoi administration draft you?

[Answer] I was called up twice by the Hanoi administration since February 1979, but I dodged both calls. The Hanoi administration then failed to give me any ration cards and sent me to a new economic zone. But soon afterwards, I left the new economic zone and returned home, living the life of a vagrant, away from my family, and without food.

That was because I did not want to join the army. Previously, I was a member of a cooperative where I worked for nearly 4 years. After receiving a callup order for a preinduction physical checkup, I left the cooperative and dodged the call because I did not want to live away from my family and fight on the Kampuchean battlefield. That was because I learned of the deaths of many of my friends on the Kampuchean battlefield, because I did not want to kill human beings uselessly in an unjust war.

[Question] Do you think that all of your unfortunate friends also died uselessly on the Kampuchean battlefield?

[Answer] Some of my friends died a tragic death on the Kampuchean battlefield some time after their induction into the army. I pity them very much and feel very sad whenever I think of their deaths. One of my friends is Tran Chi Cuong, who used to live at 28, Cat Dai Street, in Haiphong. He was drafted in April 1978. I do not know the date of his death. I only learned that his family received his death notice more than 1 year after his induction into the army. He was killed on the Kampuchean battlefield.

[Question] Did you tell your parents of your departure?

[Answer] Yes, I did tell my parents of my plan, and I left with their agreement. My mother cried when she bade me farewell. I was extremely moved when I embarked the boat for my escape. I had no choice but to leave my country because if I stayed behind I would not know what would happen to me. Therefore, I had to muster all my courage to overcome my feelings at the moment of departure. As we separated, my mother said: "Leave now, my son, to live a peaceful, tranquil life. Return to us when peace is restored in our country." My head reeled as I faced my mother. I was very sad and countless thoughts revolved in my head. The fact was that I had to live away from my family, seeing my weeping mother, my hatred for the present Hanoi regime intensified. I thought I would become an exile and rejoin my family when my country is completely liberated.

INDONESIAN PRESIDENT DELIVERS ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

OW181718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Indonesian President Suharto has called for the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and Soviet troops from Afghanistan, according to reports from Jakarta. Speaking at the House of Representatives on August 16, the eve of the Indonesian National Day, he stressed: "As a sovereign state, the people of Kampuchea themselves have the right to determine their own government without interference from outside. Indonesia, and ASEAN too, supports the Coalition Government of Kampuchea."

On foreign affairs, he condemned Israel for invading Lebanon and made it clear that the Iranian-Iraqi war was weakening the Arab countries unity.

On domestic affairs, the Indonesian president spoke mainly on the government's efforts to cope with the sluggish economic situation as a result of the world economic recession.

Suharto said: "For the last six months inflation was under 2.3 per cent. For the rest of the year prices will remain stable and inflation under control."

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The inflation rate in Indonesia has fallen from 16 per cent in 1980 to only 7 per cent in 1981, while growth rates have held at between 6 and 7 per cent.

"The Indonesian Government has determined that cooperatives should play the principal role in production and marketing in the agricultural sector," he added.

YAO YILIN MEETS AUSTRALIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW181302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here today with a delegation from the Australia-China council led by its chairman, Geoffrey Blainey. They discussed China-Australia trade and enterprise management.

Also present were Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and H.A. Dunn, Australian ambassador to China. The guests arrived August 14 at the invitation of the Chinese amity association.

FANG YI MEETS AUSTRALIAN SCIENCE COUNCIL HEAD

OW181331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Fang Yi met with Prof. Geoffrey M. Badger, chairman of the Australian Science and Technology Council, Mrs. Badger and Dr. Roy Green, deputy secretary of the department of science and technology of Australia, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. They had a cordial conversation on the promotion of Sino-Australian exchange in science and technology. Qian Sanjiang, vice-present of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, attended the meeting.

BURMESE TRACK AND FIELD TEAM LEAVES FOR HOME

BK181423 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The Burmese track and field team led by the chairman of the Burma Track and Field Federation, U Khin Maung Thaung, left Beijing by air for Burma this morning after a good-will tour of China.

Chairman of the China Track and Field Federation (Li Wenyou) and other officials saw the Burmese friends off at the airport.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS LIBYA'S AT-TALHI 19 AUG

OW191246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with Jadallah Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee, in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Deng Xiaoping gave an account of the main point of China's foreign policy, that is, to strengthen unity and cooperation with other Third World countries, oppose hegemonism, and safeguard world peace.

Deng Xiaoping said: "The Third World countries are the main victims of hegemonism and also the main forces in opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace." He said: "We greatly appreciate the slogan of South-South cooperation. There are broad areas for cooperation among the Third World countries."

At-Talhi said: "Both Libya and China are Third World countries. We are willing to develop friendly relations and cooperation with China. We also pay attention to cooperation with other Third World countries."

"In the present international situation," he said, "only by strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation can the Third World countries free themselves from backwardness and change the unreasonable international economic order."

Present at the meeting were Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, He Ying, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Daw Swedan, representative of the People's Committee of the Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau.

At-Talhi and other distinguished Libyan guests visited the Beijing general internal combustion engine plant this morning.

WAN LI MEETS SUDANESE ASSEMBLY GROUP 17 AUG

OW171540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a delegation of the Sudanese National People's Assembly led by Deputy Speaker Luigi Adok in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The vice-premier, on behalf of the State Council, extended a warm welcome to the guests.

He said "though China and the Sudan are far away from each other, the two peoples have similar historical experiences, and today are faced with the common task of developing their economies and improving their living standards."

"China and the Sudan have identical or similar views on many international issues," he said. "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1959, the friendship between us has grown." He said he hoped the peoples and leaders of the two countries would make more mutual visits and make new contributions to the development of the friendship between the Chinese and Sudanese people. Adok thanked the Chinese Government and people for the assistance they have rendered to the Sudan.

"President Nimeri and the people of the Sudan feel their friendship with the Chinese people is very important. I hope the friendship between our countries will constantly strengthen," he said.

Present were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Song Hanyi, Chinese ambassador to the Sudan, and Muhammad Hamad M. Mattar, Sudanese ambassador to China.

LEBANON'S AL-WAZZAN ON WITHDRAWAL NEGOTIATIONS

OW181602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan declared today that the negotiations on the evacuation of the Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut had concluded. The prime minister told reporters after meeting with U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib that the Lebanese Government would formally request tomorrow the United States, France and Italy to join the multinational force in Beirut. He added that the Lebanese Cabinet would discuss and approve the concluded agreement Wednesday.

250 French soldiers have reportedly left an Italian port for Beirut. They are scheduled to arrive in Beirut on Friday. 800 U.S. Marine Corps are also sailing to the capital of Lebanon. PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and over 900 Palestinian fighters will reportedly go to Tunisia after they evacuate Beirut.

Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon this afternoon discussed with Habib the PLO reply to the request for release of an Israel pilot. Sharon threatened that Israel would not permit the departure of a single Palestinian guerrilla as well as the deployment of the multi-national force until the release of the Israeli pilot.

The U.S. mediator is thought to return to Israel Wednesday with the final agreement. His assistant Morris Draper will go to Damascus to negotiate the evacuation of Syrian forces.

MITTERRAND REAFFIRMS FRANCE'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY

OW181900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, August 17 (XINHUA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand said over television here tonight that France's Middle East policy is a "policy of presence, equilibrium and peace." The French president reaffirmed France's three principles on the Middle East situation: "The right of the Israeli people to live in peace within the secure frontiers of a state recognized and respected by all; the right of the Palestinian people to dispose a fatherland and to create their chosen institutions on it; and the right of the Lebanese people to recover their unity and independence which are trampled upon today."

Mitterrand said France has "privileged relations" with the Middle East and it has "particular duty" to "perpetuate" the relations.

He expressed his support for "a policy of peace" in the Middle East and stressed that "the only way that will make it possible to obtain the goal is to choose negotiation instead of war." He noted that "the antagonistic sides should be disengaged, and foreign troops in Lebanon should leave there. At present, efforts should be made to enable the Palestinians to withdraw without losing face." He confirmed that France would participate in the multi-national troops to be stationed in Lebanon.

In his television speech, Mitterrand especially emphasized the issue for France to oppose terrorism at present. "The terrorism in Paris is part of an act of war by certain Middle East countries ... seeking to punish France for its pacifist role," he said. He also announced a series of measures to fight against terrorist actions.

According to reports, terrorist activities have been intensified recently in France. Since July this year, the nation has seen over 100 terrorist attacks. Paris has been attacked several times of late.

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES ZIMBABWE FOR HOME

OW181858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Harare, Aug 18 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese military delegation led by Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of general staff of the People's Liberation Army, left here for home this afternoon after a four-day visit to Zimbabwe. The delegation arrived in Zimbabwe on August 14. Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe received the Chinese guests this morning and had a cordial talk with them.

The delegation was received Monday by Minister of State in the prime minister's office Sydney Sekeremayi and commander of National Army Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo. The delegation had also visited Tanzania and Zambia.

AMBASSADOR TO MALI DEPARTS FOR HOME 16 AUG

OW171930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 17 (XINHUA) -- Du Yi, Chinese ambassador to Mali, Monday evening left his post for home, according to a report from Bamako, Mali's capital. Malian President Moussa Traore received the Chinese ambassador on August 12. The president gave a high appraisal of the Sino-Malian friendship and cooperation.

Prior to his departure, the Chinese ambassador called on President of the Malian National Assembly, Mady Sangare and some other government ministers.

On August 14, Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Blondin Beye held a banquet in honor of the Chinese ambassador. The Malian minister also conferred Du Yi a medal on behalf of the Malian president.

LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GUINEA-BISSAU

OW171600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 17 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on granting a loan to the Guinea-Bissau Government by the Chinese Government was signed recently in Bissau, according to a report from the capital of Guinea-Bissau. Guinean-Bissau Minister of Trade and Handicraft Industry, Carlos Correia said at the ceremony that the signing of the agreement has demonstrated the growth of friendship and cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and China. The minister and Chinese ambassador Liu Yingxian signed the agreement on behalf of their governments respectively.

TRADE UNIONS FEDERATION SUPPORTS ANGOLAN WORKERS

OW171918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 17 (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has expressed firm support for the Angolan workers just struggle.

In a message to the National Union of Angolan Workers yesterday, the federation said that the Chinese workers and trade unions strongly condemn the South African troops large-scale invasion of Angola, firmly support the Angolan workers and people in their just struggle to resist aggression and defend national territory, and resolutely support the Namibian workers and people in their just struggle for national liberation.

U.S., ARGENTINA HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIALS MEET

OW161258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari met U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders in Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, yesterday in the first high-level official contact between the two countries since the Malvinas (Falklands) conflict, according to Santo Domingo reports.

An Argentine sources said that the meeting took place at the request of Enders. Both he and Aguirre Lanari were in Santo Domingo to attend the inauguration of new Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco.

It was reported that they had discussed the Malvinas issue and bilateral relations. Both agreed that Aguirre Lanari will meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during the next U.N. General Assembly session in September. They also talked about a draft resolution on the Malvinas which Argentina is to present to the General Assembly. Aguirre Lanari also had contacts with representatives of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, Peru and Panama to exchange views with them on the Malvinas conflict and the Latin American situation.

JIA SHI FETES ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

OW181654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi gave a banquet this evening for the visiting Argentine Government delegation led by Felix Pena, vice-secretary of international economic relations in the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Argentine Ambassador to China Hector A. Subiza was present at the banquet. This morning, Jia Shi held talks with Pena on trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The delegation arrived yesterday evening.

ARGENTINA PROTESTS UK INTERCEPTION OF BOATS

OW131838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, August 13 (XINHUA) -- The Argentine Government has instructed its missions to the United Nations and the Organization of American States to lodge a strong protest against the recent interception by British warships and aircraft of Argentine fishing vessels in the South Atlantic. A communique issued last night by the Argentine Foreign Ministry says: "This aggressive act is designed to maintain by force a colonial state which is unacceptable." "It attempts to sabotage Argentina's territorial integrity in waters under Argentina's jurisdiction by preventing Argentine fishing vessels from engaging in peaceful and legal fishing," it adds. The communique holds Britain responsible for anything that may happen in the future.

An effective and just peace, the communique says, is possible only through Britain's lifting of the "blockaded zone" and its sanctions, through the pullout of its troops occupying the (Malvinas) Islands, the call-back of its warships, including nuclear-powered submarines, and through negotiations in good faith with Argentina in line with relevant U.N. resolutions.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN BEIJING

OW191220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- The 24th Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress opened at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

The agenda includes examining and approving the fixation of date of the Fifth Session of the Fifth N.P.C., the report on the state final accounts for 1981, the law of the People's Republic of China on marine environmental protection (draft) and the law of the People's Republic of China concerning trademarks (draft).

At today's meeting, Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, made an explanation of the draft of the decision on convocation of the Fifth Session of the Fifth N.P.C.

Wang Bingqian, minister of finance, made a report on the state final accounts for 1981. He said that 1981 was a year in which China's national economy had got major progress in the course of readjustment. It was also a year in which China's financial situation had changed from big deficits in the past consecutive years to a basic balance of revenue and expenditure, he said. He stated that the 1981 state final accounts show the total revenue was 108,946 million yuan (renminbi) and the total expenditure was 111,497 million yuan, resulting in a deficit of 2,551 million yuan.

Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, made an explanation of the draft law on marine environmental protection.

Ren Zhonglin, director of the General Administration of Industry and Commerce, made an explanation of the draft law concerning trademarks.

Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, made explanations of China's participation in the "convention relating to the status of refugees," and the "protocol relating to the status of refugees" and of the motion on the consular treaty of the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Today's session was presided over by Vice-Chairman Yang Shangkun. Attending the session were Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun and Zhu Xuefan. Also present were Gu Mu, state councillor, as well as leading members of the standing committees of the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's congresses and standing committee members in Beijing of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The session will hold panel discussions tomorrow.

FIVE AIRCRAFT HIJACKERS EXECUTED IN SHANGHAI

OW191143 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, counterrevolutionary aircraft hijackers Sun Yunping, Yang Feng, Gao Keli, Xie Zhimin and Wei Xueli were executed by a firing squad in Shanghai this afternoon.

The five criminals hijacked Flight No 2505 flying from Xian to Shanghai on 25 July and committed the counterrevolutionary crime of hijacking the aircraft.

The criminal court of the Shanghai Intermediate People's Court tried the counterrevolutionary aircraft hijacking case of Sun Yunping and associates on 10 August. In the course of the trial the court displayed the instruments used by Sun Yunping and the others for the hijacking which had been seized on the spot, and read out the testimony. Yang Jihai, captain of Flight No 2505, and Liu Zhaoxian, a mechanic, were present in the court as witnesses.

According to the court's investigation, Sun Yunping, Yang Peng and Gao Keli consulted each other many times on hijacking a plane to flee abroad in April this year. In June this year, Sun Yunping and Yang Feng enlisted Xie Zhimin and Wei Xueli to take part in this counterrevolutionary act. The five criminals used every means to prepare funds and instruments needed for the criminal act. Before embarking the plane, they divided the work for their criminal act of hijacking the aircraft.

Flight No 2505 took off from Xian at 0807 on 25 July. When the plane flew over Wuxi at 1003, Sun Yunping, Yang Feng and the three other criminals separately dashed into the cockpit, used brutal force to try to force the airliner personnel to change course and to flee abroad and violently wounded many crew members and passengers. The crew members and passengers bravely fought them. As a result, they subdued this pack of counterrevolutionary thugs.

During the court trial, Sun Yunping and the four other criminals confessed to the crime they had committed. In the afternoon of 11 August, the criminal court of the Shanghai Intermediate People's Court continued the open trial of Sun Yunping and the others for hijacking an aircraft using counterrevolutionary violence. The court held: Sun Yunping and the four other criminals remained hostile to the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship as well as to the socialist system. With a counterrevolutionary purpose in mind and using sinister means, they hijacked a civil aviation aircraft, trying to flee the country. Their crime was extremely serious; the plot was particularly insidious, and it was a terribly evil act. In order to safeguard the people's democratic political power and the socialist system and to maintain public security, the court sentences Sun Yunping and the other four criminals to death and deprives them of their political rights for life as counterrevolutionary hijackers on the basis of the provisions of Article 100, paragraph 3; Article 103; and Article 53, paragraph 1, of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China.

After the court passed the sentence, Sun Yunping and the others filed an appeal to the Shanghai Municipal People's Higher Court. After examining the case and holding two sessions, the Shanghai Municipal People's Higher Court held that all the facts presented had been confirmed, that ample evidence had been presented and that the application of the provisions of the law had been correct. It decided to uphold the original sentence and turned down the appeal filed by Sun Yunping and the four other criminals. It also referred the case to the Supreme People's Court for examination and approval according to the law.

In accordance with the order issued by the Supreme People's Court, the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court executed Sun Yunping and the four other counterrevolutionary hijackers before a firing squad this afternoon.

NEED FOR CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH DISCUSSED

Zhao Ziyang Remarks

OW190541 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1322 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Aug (XINHUA) -- State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that to control the population is our fundamental national policy and must be continued for a long time.

At present, it is necessary to continue to pay keen attention to the work of family planning. It is especially necessary to study new situations in the rural areas arising from the introduction of the production responsibility system and sum up and popularize new experience in family planning so that the work can cope with the new situation.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and Peng Chong, members of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat, met at Zhongnanhai with responsible persons of planned parenthood departments in all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and PLA units attending the national family planning work conference and had discussions with them.

Zhao Ziyang said: Population control is an important matter which can never be neglected. Population planning is a major component of the long-range plan for socioeconomic development we are mapping out. Failure to effectively control the population will deal a serious blow at the future building of the four modernizations in China. We must strive to limit the population to under 1.2 billion before the end of this century.

Discussing the basic conditions in our country, he pointed out that, first of all, China has a vast population but little arable and reclaimable land. Second, although China is rich in agricultural resources, per capita share of the resources is not large. A huge population can also affect the quality and character of the nation. In view of the national interest, it is imperative to control the population.

He said: All localities must strengthen the leadership in striving to do a good job in family planning. At the same time, it is also necessary to conduct surveys and study, probe and analyze new problems and sum up new experience in order to look for more effective means of family planning. He said he was delighted to note that family planning work has changed the people's thinking and transformed social customs and practices.

He added that it is necessary to do a good job in research, production and supply of contraceptives, an important guarantee for successful family planning work.

Speaking at the discussion meeting, Comrade Peng Chong said family planning is difficult work among the masses. He praised comrades working at the frontline of family planning for working hard without complaint, overcoming difficulties and scoring great achievements.

Present at the discussion meeting were also Chairman Qian Xinzhou, Vice Chairmen Wang Wei, Zhou Boping and Ji Zongquan and adviser Li Xiuzhen of the State Family Planning Commission.

Beijing Radio Commentary

OW172110 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Station commentator's article: "Population Growth Must Be Placed Under Stricter Control"]

[Text] Since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued a directive on making further efforts in doing a good job in family planning work in February of this year, the whole country has conscientiously implemented the directive, and the cadres and masses have enthusiastically responded to the call urging each couple to have only one child. The situation in family planning work, as in production and construction, is very good.

Now, more than 15 million couples in the country have received single child certificates, and more than 100 million couples of childbearing age are consciously practicing contraception and birth control. According to statistics for newborns for the first half of this year, about 60 percent are their parents' only child, an increase of 4 percent over the same period for last year, and the percentage of new babies born to couples already having one or more children has dropped even further. This fully demonstrates the power of the central directive and the Chinese socialist consciousness of the need to practice birth control for the sake of the four modernizations.

However, we should see that the population growth control task remains very arduous. With improved economic conditions, the desire to have more children has grown stronger among the peasants. The traditional forces of habit, mainly the idea of regarding men as superior to women, seriously obstruct the in-depth development of family planning. At the same time, our country has a large population, the average age of which is young, and more than 10 million couples will marry and have children each year. Even if each couple has only one child, more than 10 million babies will be born each year, which is equivalent to the total population of a middle-sized European country. This will place tremendous pressure on our socialist economic development.

We should soberly see that the population peak will continue for more than 10 years. Relaxation will lead to an even larger population growth. The CPC Central Committee's goal of keeping our population below 1.2 billion by the end of the century must be achieved with resolute, unwavering efforts.

Population control and production and construction are equally important. The leadership at all levels should pay attention to both and place family planning work on the agenda. The number one and number two men should personally handle the matter. It is necessary to give priority to propaganda and education work. It is imperative to continue to vigorously encourage late marriages, having children at an older age, having fewer children and the practice of eugenics so that the broad masses will understand the great strategic significance of controlling population growth and consciously and willingly practice the principle of one child for each couple.

We hope that the comrades on the family planning front will continue their achievements, overcome shortcomings, unite the people of the whole country and make new contributions to accomplishing the four modernizations and fulfilling the vitally important strategic task of population control.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S THEATER FESTIVAL OPENS

OW141416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Changchun, August 14 (XINHUA) -- The first nationwide children's theater festival since the founding of New China in 1949 opened here Friday.

Sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, the first part of the festival covers north China, with a south China equivalent to be held next month. Among the participants in the present event are the China Children's Art Theater, the Children's Art Theater of the China Welfare Institute and 14 other artistic troupes from Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Gansu, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Liaoning, Shaanxi and Jilin. The groups will perform 17 plays, dance dramas, modern operas and local operas depicting the lives of Chinese children. Performers range from teenagers to 60-year-olds.

Many noted playwrights, writers and research workers on the art of children's theater have been appointed to the organizing and judging groups of the festival.

At the opening ceremony, Zhou Weizhi, vice-minister of culture, said the festival aimed at winning further support and help of the society as a whole to children's theater, which he described as a young seedling that needs watering.

In her congratulation message which was carried in today's PEOPLES DAILY, Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary president of the All-China Women's Federation, thanked the participants for their "glorious and meaningful" work and encouraged them to go and live in "the world of children" to better understand their psychology, interest and likes.

Present at the opening ceremony also were study groups of more than 200 people from other provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. Forums on theatrical creation, acting, music and scenic ornamental painting will be held during the festival.

The performances will end before August 20 and the second part of the festival will be held in Nanchang, provincial capital of Jiangxi. The best items of the festival will be performed and awarded prizes in Beijing later this year.

Deng Yingchao Message

HK190350 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 82 p 1

["Congratulations and expectations" -- Deng Yingchao's message congratulating first nationwide children's theater festival]

[Text] First of all, I wish the first nationwide children's theater festival held since the founding of the PRC success! I extend to all comrades and friends participating in the festival my heartfelt thanks and respects!

Writing and performing plays for children is a very glorious and meaningful thing and is not an easy job. It calls for continuous efforts in exploring and creating. Mr Lu Xun said: "To the new children, we must give new works." I hope that our children's theatrical workers will, under the guidance of the party's principles on literature and art, make persistent efforts and go to live in the world of children to understand the psychology, interests and likes of children of the 1980's, so that they will create new works loved by the children and encourage the children to make progress.

The work of appraising children's plays is an important link in developing and enriching the creation of children's plays. I hope that our dramatic theorists will pay close attention to research on children's plays!

Late July, 1982

GUANGDONG RURAL AREAS ENTER 'SECOND GOLDEN AGE'

HK190831 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0128 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Feature by reporter Fang Yuansheng (2455 6678 3932): "Rural Areas of Guangdong Enter 'Second Golden Age'"]

[Text] During the 3 years since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there have been profound changes in the rural areas of Guangdong Province. The peasants are advancing on their way to prosperity. In their own words, the peasants say they have entered "the second golden age" since the founding of the PRC.

The Peasants Are Beginning To Be Rich

When the reporters came to Panyu to gather news 2 years ago, there was a bumper early rice harvest. The granaries of all the communes were bursting with grain and there was a storage problem. Therefore all the communes appealed for a solution from the county government. Liu Yuncheng, vice chairman of the county people's congress, personally went to the countryside to arrange the building of temporary granaries. He was accorded lavish hospitality by the peasants everywhere he went. The "Golden Age" was first mentioned by the peasants of this county.

Later on, news came that the peasants of Chen village of Shunde County became rich by planting "(mi zi lan) [4717 0098 5695]" and they built a "milan mansion," and more news came from Zhongshan County of peasants becoming 10,000-yuan families by raising pigs. Of course, these phenomena are not universal. We quote such material here just to explain one thing: The peasants are beginning to be rich, and the richness of some individuals has gone beyond people's imagination.

According to the statistics of sample investigations made of several tens of thousands of peasant families in the whole province by the departments concerned, the total income of the rural people's communes (not including fishery communes, which have much higher income; the same applies in following references) and the three levels (commune, brigade and production team) of the whole province in 1981 increased by 23 percent compared with the record level of 1980. Of that, the portion distributed to commune members increased by 28.3 percent; the average distribution per person (meaning collective distribution; the same applies in following references) was 130 yuan, an increase of 27 yuan over 1980. If the income from household sideline production is added, the average income per person in the rural areas of the whole province in 1981 could reach 215.7 yuan. This is not far from reaching the 300 yuan per person per annum set by the government, known as "comparably well-off."

Rural Areas Build Spacious Houses on a Large Scale

The richness of peasants is also manifested in the "craze for building houses." There is an old saying in Guangdong: "A man's richness or poverty is judged by his house." In addition to dressing warmly and eating their fill, the peasants desire nothing more than to build their residences. According to the statistics of the Guangdong statistics bureau, in 1981 more than 680,000 peasant households built houses occupying an area of more than 36 million square meters. The amount of investment for building these houses reached 1.8 billion yuan, but people engaged in arduous work here hold that the figures probably exceed the above, and that around 1 million peasant households built houses occupying 40 million square meters. The number of houses built in 1980 was close to that in 1981. It is said that the counties of Chaoyang, Puning, Jieyang and Chaoan of Shantou Prefecture; Fengshun in Meixian; and Panyu, Shunde, Zhongshan, Dongwan, Xinhui and Nanhai in the Zhujiang delta show the highest numbers of houses built. Even the impoverished mountainous regions of north Guangdong and Hainan have also built large numbers of houses. As a matter of fact, the "craze for building houses" is a happy event, but it has also caused "worries," because it occupies a large amount of fertile farmland. In particular, house building in Chaoyang County of Shantou Prefecture has 30,000 mu of fertile farmland in the past 3 years. The 10,000 new houses built by the peasants of the whole county are all multi-room and spacious houses; the only thing lacking is that they did not build luxurious residences. It is said by the departments concerned that the "craze for building houses" will increase and not decline. It may drop a bit in Shantou Prefecture, but will increase in other prefectures. Due attention had been paid to the occupying of large areas of farmland, and measures have been taken to prevent this.

A Guangdong County and Brigade Were First in the Whole Country To Become Rich

There are a few notable features in rural Guangdong's advance to prosperity that merit our attention. One is that the number of rich counties, communes and brigades has greatly increased. Take average distribution of 300 yuan per person as a standard: Of the 109 counties and cities throughout province, only 2 counties reached the standard in 1980. In 1981 seven places -- Nanhai, Zhongshan, Zhuhai, the Foshan suburbs, Shunde, Dongguan and the Zhaoqing suburbs -- reached the standard. Of the 1,991 communes throughout the province, the number that reached the standard in 1980 and 1981 were 46 and 114 respectively. As to the brigades and production teams reaching this standard, they are too numerous to mention. The second thing is that impoverished counties are decreasing. Take average distribution of under 60 yuan per person as a standard:

In 1980 there were nine impoverished counties; in 1981 the number decreased to only two. In 1980 22.7 percent of brigades were impoverished, but in 1981 this dropped to 12.1 percent. A number of impoverished communes and brigades have entered the ranks of rich communes and brigades. The third thing is that in a disaster year, the peasants have increased their income. Due to natural disaster the output of 1981 decreased by 1.18 billion jin compared with 1980, but the total income of the collective economy and the commune members' distribution were not reduced, on the contrary, they greatly increased compared with 1980. The fourth thing is that the "conspicuous" counties, communes and brigades are striving to attain further and higher achievements. Nanhai County, the richest county in the whole country, was the first county to surpass the average of 300 yuan per person in 1980 (the actual figure was 317 yuan). In 1981 they reached 340 yuan, and continued to be the best among the counties. Dongguan's Shatian Commune increased average distribution by 100 yuan per person in 1981 on the basis of 407.9 yuan in 1980, thus becoming one of the 14 communes in the whole province with an average distribution of over 500 yuan per person. In 1980, Yumincun brigade of Fucheng Commune, Shenzhen, reached an average of 2,074 yuan per person, ranking first in the whole province and the whole country as well. In 1981 they leaped to a record 2,532 yuan. Even then, they were surpassed by Luohu brigade of Fucheng Commune, Shenzhen, which is located near the Jiulong customs and separated from Hong Kong by a river. Recently this brigade has relied on its favorable condition of being situated in the special economic zone to actively develop its collective economy, and attained average distribution of 3,535 yuan in 1981, ranking first in the whole province and the whole country. Even the income of Hong Kong peasants may be too inferior to bear comparison.

The Meritorious Deeds of Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao Compatriots in Supporting Their Home Villages Cannot Be Overlooked.

During the past 3 years, rural Guangdong's advance to prosperity has been due to the correctness of the agricultural policy of the CPC. In major matters, we have broken the "leftist" line of "concentrating solely on grain," the agricultural structure has been rationally readjusted and agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries are all comprehensively developing. According to the latest data, the per unit output of early rice this year reached 560 jin, while total output increased by 900 million jin, both reaching an all-time high. Considering this year's natural disasters and the reduction in grain area by 1.2 million mu after readjustment can this not be described as a "breakthrough"? Besides, the output of sugarcane in the 1981-82 refining season was 1.3 million tons, the highest on record. Fisheries also increased by a large margin. The sown areas of bananas, pineapples, lychees and oranges and tangerines have also surpassed previous levels. This proves that the distribution of the present agricultural structure is rational, and it has promoted the development of agricultural productive force. Moreover, 92 percent of the production teams have instituted the system of production responsibility. This has smashed "egalitarianism" and enabled the peasants to keep decisionmaking power in their own hands, and brought their positive factors into play. The last reason is attributable to the success of the policy of the CPC of opening up to the outside world. The profound changes of Guangdong rural areas are inseparable from the patriotic spirit of overseas Chinese and the compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao. In addition to the various donations, compensation trade and processing of material for foreign businessmen have all accelerated the development of commune and brigade enterprises in rural areas. These meritorious deeds of the overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots cannot be obliterated. Every commune in Dongguan County, and even the majority of the brigades, are processing materials for foreign businessmen, and this is also the case in many of the communes of Foshan Prefecture. This undoubtedly promotes the rapid increase of the distribution level of the communes and brigades.

RESULTS OF ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT EXAMINED

OW182002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- The latest materials provided by the State Statistical Bureau showed that China's economic readjustment has led to sound growth of the national economy and brought more benefits to the people.

The market is brisk, while prices generally remain stable, with ample supplies of foodstuffs and daily-use manufactured goods. State revenue exceeded expenditure in the first half of 1982. Currency recovery during the period reached 4,385 million yuan, 405 million yuan over the first half of 1981. Other facts showing the healthy state of the economy include:

-- China has accelerated the growth of its agriculture and light industry since 1979 and re-oriented the production of heavy industry to make it turn out a wider range of products for various sectors of the national economy.

-- After increasing its total agricultural output value by 18 percent in the three years 1979-1981, China this summer again reaped a good winter wheat harvest, bigger than last year's. A good early rice crop is being gathered and the autumn crops are growing well.

-- China's light industrial production, which grew by 48.1 percent between 1979 and 1981, went up by 9.6 percent in the first seven months of this year over the same 1981 period.

-- After the readjustment started in 1979, China slowed down the development of heavy industry as originally planned. Heavy industrial output value increased by only 1.4 percent in 1980 and then, in 1981, went down by 4.7 percent. After re-orienting production and widening its scope of services, heavy industrial production rose by 9.7 percent in the first seven months of this year, compared with the same period of 1981.

-- The three major sectors of China's national economy -- agriculture, light industry and heavy industry -- which were in imbalance before, are now showing coordinated growth. This is one of the major aims of the economic readjustment.

-- Although output of some heavy industrial products not needed at present was trimmed, output of building materials, some types of rolled steel and electric power in urgent demand has been raised year by year. Output of strip steel and sheet steel for making manufactured goods rose by 76 and 128 percent respectively in the first seven months of this year, compared with the same period of 1978.

-- State spending for the consumption by the people rose to take up 71.7 percent of the national income in 1981 from the 63.5 percent in 1978, while the proportion for accumulation dropped to 28.3 percent last year from the 36.5 percent in 1978.

-- In construction, the state appropriated 49,300 million yuan for culture, education and public health facilities, municipal construction and workers housing between 1979 and 1981. Such investment for improving the material and cultural life of the people accounted for 41.2 percent of total state investment in construction in 1981 compared with 17.4 percent in 1978. The heavier spending on improving the life and welfare for the people is another keynote of the current readjustment.

-- In foreign trade, the total value of exports exceeded imports in the first half of 1982.

China is now continuing its economic readjustment, including readjusting the product mix, technological make-up and the line-up of enterprises.

ARTICLE ON IMPORTANCE OF BOYS OVER GIRLS REBUTTED

HK180324 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Qin Liyan]4440 4539 6056]: "'Giving More Importance to Boys Than to Girls' Is a Product of the Society Under Private Ownership"]

[Text] Comrade Jie Gang held that "giving more importance to boys than to girls" is "above reproach." He contended that "long ago, during the clan commune era, a "matrilineal" society existed in the beginning, but was later changed to a "patrilineal" society. This change reflected progress and showed that women are no good and must yield to men." This writer feels it hard to subscribe to his view.

Naturally, from the viewpoint of social development, the replacement of "matrilineal" society by "patrilineal" society is progress. However, this progress only showed that society was progressing, and can in no way be explained as "women are no good." Following the appearance of "patrilineal society" was the rule of men over women and the great changes in women's role and position in society. We all know that in a "matrilineal society," communal families" were generally established and public ownership was practiced. With men going hunting and women doing housework, everyone was engaged in public labor needed by society. Under such circumstances, men and women were equal and there was no problem of "giving more importance to boys than to girls." Later on, as a result of developments in production and surplus products, private ownership gradually came into being and "communal families" disintegrated. This gave rise to "patriarchal families" and each family became an economic unit in society. At that time, housework labor lost its public demand and became private labor. As a result, wives became servants of the families. Families of the patriarchal system were actually families of the slave system. That is why Engels said: "The earliest class oppression emerged simultaneously when men enslaved women."

From the above we can see that before the emergence of the system of private ownership, women's role and position were not damaged. They made the same contributions as men did to society. After the emergence of the private ownership system, their labor was excluded from social production and they became inferior to men in both role and position. Therefore, it is easy to understand that "giving more importance to boys than to girls" is the product of the system of private ownership. It accompanies the emergence as well as the extinction of the system of private ownership. As a historical phenomenon, it did not exist from the very beginning and will not exist forever. When private ownership is eliminated and the individual family is no longer the main economic unit of society, women will return to public labor and regain their social role and position alongside men. They will hold up half the sky and the idea of "giving more importance to boys than to girls," left over for thousands of years, will be thoroughly cleared away.

In China, private ownership has already been eliminated and we have practiced equality between men and women and the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women, which has thoroughly emancipated women. Women are able to do anything men can do and they are bringing their roles into full play. Failing to see this historical change, Comrade Jie Gang still sticks to the feudal moral idea of "men are respectable while women are petty and low," uttering that women are unable to do anything. This is absolutely inappropriate.

33 FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES BID FOR OFFSHORE OIL

OW181025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Aug (XINHUA) -- At 1600 today, the first round of bids for the exploitation of our country's offshore oil resources in cooperation with foreign enterprises was announced closed.

The China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) received bids from 33 foreign oil companies. According to people familiar with the international petroleum industry, the enthusiasm shown by the bidders for cooperative exploitation of petroleum resource has rarely been seen elsewhere in the world in the last few years.

China began work on the first round of bids for offshore oil resources in cooperation with foreign enterprises on 16 February this year. Open for bidding in the first round were 43 sections in 7 geophysical survey areas in the South China Sea and the southern part of the Yellow Sea. Most of the foreign oil companies were pleased with the areas offered in the first round of bids and regarded the areas as attractive. They were especially interested in the sections offered in the South China Sea, regarding the area as one of the most promising areas in terms of long-range oil prospects offered for bidding by various countries of the world. The foreign oil companies which submitted applications made rather full preparations before submitting bids. Some of the companies formed bidding groups, while other companies bid individually. Quite a number of foreign oil companies bid on more than 10 sections each.

The CNOOC has set up a special organization to evaluate the bids; this organization will open the sealed bids forwarded by the foreign oil companies and will spend about 3 months' time to comprehensively evaluate the terms offered by the various companies. The companies offering better terms will be chosen to negotiate with the CNOOC, and the winning bidders will ultimately sign contracts with the CNOOC. It is estimated that petroleum exploration operations will officially begin in the South China Sea and the south Yellow Sea after the second quarter of 1983.

RENMIN RIBAO ON APPLYING SCIENCE TO PIG RAISING

HK190840 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Science Must Be Applied to Pig Raising"]

[Text] Changsha County in Hunan has achieved notable results by popularizing scientific pig raising. The number of pigs and amount of pork sold have greatly increased and the production cost has been reduced. The peasants have increased their incomes and made even more contributions to the state. This shows that to reform the backward methods of pig raising and to apply scientific pig raising are aspects which cannot be overlooked.

For the past few years, the country's pig-raising industry has developed rapidly and pork production has increased annually. The supply of pork to the people in urban and rural areas has improved greatly. However, the people's standard of living has continuously improved and the pig-raising industry should also be continuously developed. This requires, first, stabilizing the bonus system and second, doing a good job in scientific pig raising. According to statistics in the "China Agricultural Yearbook, 1980," the number of live pigs (amount of livestock on hand) at the end of 1978 accounted for 41.1 percent of the world total, but pork production accounted for 20.3 percent. The annual average marketing rate of pigs in some advanced countries with highly developed animal husbandry systems is over 120 percent, whereas in China it is only some 60 percent. This proves that China has a large number of pigs but less pork, a lower rate of marketing pigs, poor raising techniques and low economic results. On the other hand, it has shown that there is great potential in pig raising to be exploited. According to estimates of the department concerned, if half the rural households engaged in pig raising throughout the country can reach the scientific standard of pig breeding of Changsha County, the quantity of pork supplied to society will be worth noting.

Chinese peasants have a tradition of pig breeding as well as rich experiences in this respect. However, some experiences are not scientific, or were suitable in the past but not for the present. These old methods and customs must be reformed. For example, formerly peasants held that "in order to produce a jin of pork, we must feed the pigs several jin of grain; the more we feed, the more pork will be produced." They also considered that "pig breeding does not make money; we should do farm work instead." This means that pig breeding only serves for collecting manure. These viewpoints cannot stand before the facts provided by Changsha County. After applying scientific pig raising in this county, the quantity of pig fodder did not increase to any great extent, but the number of pigs sold and the pigs' weight increased throughout the country; pork output last year increased by 16 million jin compared with 1978, and the average income of commune members was 68 yuan. This is a major way for the peasants to earn more money.

In the past, we followed a tortuous course in pig raising. This was because we did not probe the scientific method in pig breeding. We just unilaterally stressed the amount of livestock on hand and overlooked the economic results. In some years in the past, we made big investments in large pig farms and wasted grain. Through the historical experiences, we realized that to apply scientific pig raising, we should proceed in all cases from the national situation and pay attention to economic results. This is the key point for achieving good results in pig raising. At present, our industry still remains undeveloped, agricultural capital and grain are greatly limited, and it is impossible to adopt foreign methods in pig raising by consuming a lot of grain in pig breeding. However, our country has more than 100 million peasant households engaged in pig breeding, rich natural sources and rich sources of green and coarse fodder. This is a superior point. Many regions also have reliable pigs kept for breeding and technical force in animal husbandry. According to these basic conditions, we should give full play to the advantages and overcome the shortcomings and bring into play our superiority. In scientific pig raising, we should emphasize reforming pig-raising techniques in more than 100 million peasant households throughout the country. In this reform, scientific research departments, breeding and veterinary centers, state-owned and collective pig farms, and fodder-processing factories should actively enhance their role as key members in providing reliable pigs for breeding, in epidemic prevention, fodder processing and popularizing pig raising techniques. Many localities' experiences have shown that it is possible to rapidly raise the economic results of pig raising whenever we do a good job in the raising of pigs for breeding, and give full play to the crossbreeding superiority of these pigs. If we can further improve fodder quality and feeding method, the results will be even more satisfactory.

We must assiduously and perseveringly popularize scientific pig-raising techniques among the peasants and do more practical work. Changsha County persisted in improving, step by step, good pig breeding and capital construction, epidemic prevention and fodder processing systems, and trained the animal husbandry technical personnel in a planned way. The county eventually made notable achievements.

To transform the old pig-raising habits and customs of the peasants handed down through the centuries would change pig raising and production. We should advocate and study the high enthusiasm and good work style of the comrades in Changsha County in serving the peasants and continue this change.

REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH-QUALITY MATERIALS

OW181031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0722 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Aug (XINHUA) -- According to a report obtained from the state scientific and technological commission by a XINHUA reporter, new materials developed by China have played an important role in national economic and national defense construction.

According to preliminary statistics, in the 3 years from 1979 to 1981, China's metallurgical, chemical industry, material, light industry, textile, petrochemical, science and educational departments succeeded in developing and improving more than 9,000 kinds of new high-quality materials. These materials, used in national economic and national defense construction, have ensured the successful launching of carrier rockets and manmade satellites and stimulated the development of new technologies and products for civilian use. The application of these new materials has created a new industry in the country, and this industry is gradually expanding, thanks to China's own efforts.

Aviation lubricating oil, which China succeeded in producing after a few years of hard work, is used by civilian aircraft in the country. Import of this kind of lubricating oil is no longer necessary. Besides, more than 300 kinds of airtight materials used by civilian aircraft have been successfully produced. In addition, a certain amount of key raw materials for large-scale 1k and 4k integrated circuits, such as monocrystal silicon, superpure gases and reagents, can be supplied domestically.

Gas-removing agents are an important material to maintain a vacuum in electronic devices and to enable them to function normally. The four kinds of gas-removing agents developed by China are up to advanced world standards. Hot spray painting technology (welding) and the related materials used are a special technology and special materials to protect metal surfaces. They can be used in manufacturing new products as well as in renovating old products and can prolong the lifespan of equipment and its parts. In the past few years China has succeeded in popularizing and applying this technology in the aviation, metallurgical, coal mining, machinery and petrochemical fields. In 1981 alone, about 100 million yuan in profits were made from this technology.

In recent years, materials such as rubber, plastic and airtight parts for hydraulic presses used in coal-mining equipment had to be imported, but China has now succeeded in manufacturing these materials. Their application in production has saved foreign exchange for the country. Other new materials, such as fuels for carried rockets, are not only self-sufficient but are also exported to other countries.

BRIEFS

ENGINEERING DATA ANALYSIS METHOD -- Shanghai, August 6 (XINHUA) -- China is now ahead with a few other countries in the research and use of a new engineering analysis method, which is known to professionals as the "finite element method". This was the unanimous view expressed by scientists from more than 30 countries and Hong Kong attending an international conference on the method which ended in Shanghai today. At present, efforts are being concentrated on popularizing its knowledge for wider application in China. The Shanghai meeting on finite element method was held jointly by the Architectural Society of China, the Society of Civil Engineering of China, the Society of Mechanics of China and the Department of Civil Engineering of the University of Hong Kong. A total of 550 papers were received by the meeting, which was attended by Chinese scientists and scientists from countries including the United States, Japan, Britain, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal and France, as well as from Hong Kong. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 6 Aug 82 OW]

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JIANGXI URGES CONSOLIDATING BASIC PARTY UNITS

OW181121 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The organization department of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee recently held a meeting in Nanchang to discuss the work of consolidating grassroot party organizations. It stressed that in building the party it is important and necessary to step up consolidating problem-ridden grassroot party reorganizations in the rural areas and on other fronts while carrying out overall consolidation of basic-level party organizations of industrial enterprises by groups and by stages.

The meeting analyzed the situation regarding grassroot party organizations and regarding party members in our province. It pointed out that the majority of the grassroot party organizations and party members are good or fairly good. They have united and led the masses to implement the line, principles and policies set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and have given play to their role as fighting fortresses and vanguards in realizing socialist modernization. However, a small number of grassroot party organizations in various localities and on various fronts have been unable to function as fighting fortresses because they have been lax and weak, or even paralyzed or semiparalyzed. There have been a small number of politically incompetent party members who are basically not qualified to be party members. Furthermore, an extremely small number of party members have become degenerated and have totally ignored the requirements to be advanced elements of the proletariat. Such problems have seriously impaired the party's prestige among the masses, weakened the party's fighting strength and obstructed the four modernizations.

The meeting maintained that, in consolidating the grassroot party organizations, the stress must be placed on ideological consolidation, that is, by improving these party organizations through education, regarding ideological education as the central task in consolidating the grassroot party organizations and regarding consolidation as a process of carrying out penetrating and widespread education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. After the 12th CPC Congress, the party members must be organized to study the political report of the congress, the party constitution and other relevant documents so as to ensure successful ideological consolidation. We must keep in mind the problems of grassroot party organizations and those among party members and deal with these problems by educating the party members on communist ideals, the party's lines and policies, basic party knowledge and the need to repudiate the inroads of capitalist ideas so as to raise the party members' communist consciousness and strengthen the party organizations' fighting strength.

The meeting stressed that the key of consolidating the grassroot party organizations lies in consolidating and building the leading groups of the grassroot party committees, general party branches and party branches, combating their laxity and weakness and solving the problems of paralysis and semiparalysis so that they will become strong fighting fortresses in realizing socialist modernization.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Di Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed the urgent necessity of intensifying the consolidation and building of the grassroot party organizations.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION -- Shandong Province made new progress in livestock production in the first half of 1982. Compared with the same period of 1981, the number of draft animals increased by 71,500. The number of poultry increased by 12 percent, and the number of livestock increased by 52 percent. The bee-keeping industry grew by 45 percent.
[Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Aug 82 SK]

ACHIEVEMENTS IN GUANGDONG REORGANIZATION CITED

HK180917 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Summary] "Initial results have been scored in the reorganization of 460 enterprises in Guangdong Province. Since the industrial output value of these enterprises accounts for 43.8 percent of the total budgeted industrial output value in this province, doing a good job in reorganizing and running these enterprises is very important to the development of the excellent industrial situation in the province."

Beginning in April this year, more than 1,300 cadres from the relevant provincial, prefectural and municipal departments have been sent to these enterprises to make investigations and give guidance in the overall reorganization. They have mainly reorganized the leading bodies of the enterprises so that such phenomena of leading bodies being aged, overstaffed, uneducated and lacking professional cadres as well as weakness and laxity in these leading bodies could be changed. They have also consolidated labor organization, strengthened labor discipline, improved management and perfected various economic responsibility systems in the enterprises. As a result, the enthusiasm of the masses has been mobilized and better economic results have been achieved.

"After 3 months of reorganization, the economic returns of the 460 enterprises have generally been increased and the rate of increase at these key points is higher than that in the general areas. According to the statistics of those provincial enterprises included in the state budget, which have been reorganized in this period, their industrial output value in the first half of this year increased by 21.8 percent over the corresponding period of last year. This was higher than the increase of 9.8 percent achieved by other enterprises in general areas. There was also an increase of 17.1 percent in the profits they gained in this period, which was also higher than the 7.25 percent achieved by other enterprises in general areas."

GUANGDONG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON ENTERPRISES

HK181508 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Summary] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently held a conference in Huizhou Municipality on straightening out industrial and communications enterprises. Vice Governor Li Jianan presided over the conference and delivered a speech.

This conference conveyed and studied the spirit of the national forum on straightening out enterprises, the instructions of leading comrades of the State Council and the instruction of provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi on industrial returns must be raised, enterprises must be straightened out, technology must be transformed and politics must be strengthened. Enterprises must be straightened out one by one and products must be improved one by one. Leadership groups must be reinforced with people who have knowledge of management." In the light of this spirit, this conference laid stress on analyzing the current situation in straightening out enterprises and the existing problems and looked into and made arrangements concerning the issue of straightening out enterprises.

In his speech, Li Jianan emphatically pointed out: "Straightening out enterprises in an all-round way and carrying out comprehensive management is an important reform in the enterprise management system. It is essential to firmly grasp the main contradiction and do well in resolving the contradiction." He said that in the course of straightening out enterprises, it is necessary to solve the following several problems.

First, it is necessary to straighten out and build the leadership groups of enterprises well. Straightening out and building the leadership groups of enterprises is the key to straightening out enterprises in an all-round way. We must boldly select middle-aged and young cadres who have professional knowledge, for leadership groups. Second, it is essential to straighten out labor organizations. We must organize production according to the fixed number of workers and the fixed quotas. Straightening out labor organizations is an important measure for reducing redundant organs of enterprises and redundant personnel, enhancing efficiency and observing discipline. In straightening out enterprises, we must reinforce the production front-line with young and energetic people who have high political awareness. Third, it is imperative to further perfect the economic responsibility system. Fourth, we must link the straightening out of enterprises with the readjustment and transformation of enterprises. We must continue to close, suspend and merge enterprises and shift to other types of production. We must link doing well in straightening out enterprises with doing well in current production. Regarding enterprises whose products do not meet the needs of society, which consume a large amount of energy resources, whose management is chaotic and which have long incurred losses and have competed with advanced enterprises for raw materials and motive power, we must properly close, suspend and merge them or shift to other types of production.

HUBEI PROMOTES RELIEF WORK TO OVERCOME DISASTERS

HK190316 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Summary] Since the beginning of this summer, some parts of our province were struck by droughts, strong winds, hail and torrential rains, causing some losses in farm production and causing hardships for the people. In order to surmount the ensuing difficulties and strive for all-round agricultural harvests this year, the provincial people's government recently issued urgent instructions for carrying out relief work through production. The instructions call for the following: 1) Detailed investigations should be made in all afflicted areas to determine the real state of disasters. 2) The principle of relying mainly on one's own efforts while taking state assistance subsidiary must be applied to relief work. 3) Relief work in all fields must be seriously carried out so that the production and the people's life in the affected areas can go on normally as soon as possible. 4) Funds and materials allotted for the stricken areas must be used accordingly and should not be used for any other purposes. 5) Effective leadership must be given to the relief work.

Leaders at all levels should take the lead to go to the afflicted areas, ideologically helping cadres and the masses and solving their difficulties through self-salvation in production.

HUNAN GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON RURAL PROCUREMENT

HK180331 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The Hunan Provincial People's Government held a governor's executive conference on 12 August to discuss the procurement of agricultural and sideline products. Sun Guozhi, governor of the province, spoke at the conference. He said this year the procurement of agricultural and sideline products in our province will show a great increase. The grassroots purchasing stations and supply and marketing cooperatives should carry out procurement work well. During the procurement, prices should be fixed according to quality; we must not force down or raise prices and grades at will. We must conscientiously improve our service and enthusiastically receive the masses. We must make things as convenient as possible for the masses. All purchasing stations should be furnished with tables, chairs and stools. There should also be a stand at which tea is served to the masses. To do a good job in the procurement of agricultural and sideline products is a major affair that concerns the protection of the initiative of the peasants and the promotion of production development. The government and commercial supply and marketing departments at various levels should earnestly grasp this work.

HEBEI'S TANGSHAN CITY BUILDS INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

OW180932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Shijiazhuang, Aug 18 (XINHUA) -- An entirely new district with factories, shops and a hundred blocks of apartment buildings has appeared in earthquake-flattened Tangshan, according to city officials.

The new district, covering seven square kilometers, is situated 25 kilometers from the Tangshan city proper, and is designed to be a new industrial area. More than 100,000 workers from different parts of the country have worked at the building sites which were previously farmland.

Apartment buildings with a total floor space of 328,000 square meters have been completed and more are under construction. Anti-quake measures have been taken in designing and in selecting and using building materials. More than 20,000 people have moved into apartments in the new district which will eventually have a population of 70,000, according to a spokesman of the Tangshan municipal construction office.

The new district is serviced by a new waterworks and has its own networks of shops and schools. The broad streets in the new district are lined with trees. Two factories, a cotton textile mill and a printing and dyeing mill, have been completed and seven factories are being built. The seven are: A rolling stock plant, which will be one of the major plants producing and repairing passenger cars in China, a cement plant, to be the biggest in northern China, a gear plant, a dyed-yarn weaving mill, a woolen mill, a factory making machines for light industry and a tailoring workshop. In addition, a heat and power plant with a generating capacity of 75,000 kilowatts and a silk textile mill are designed to be built soon. As a result, the new district of Tangshan City will become an industrial center producing building materials, machinery, coaches and textiles, according to the Tangshan municipal construction office.

After the earthquake in 1976, the state made investigation on the reconstruction of the reconstruction of the city. In 1977 it decided to establish three sections -- the city proper, a new industrial district and a mining area. With an area of 40 square kilometers, the city proper is situated in the old city site. Tangshans administrative units and most of the factories have been reconstructed in the city proper. Aseismic precautions have been taken in housing construction.

The new industrial district is located to the north of the city proper, and the mining area to the east of the city proper. Forming a triangle, the three sections are 25 kilometers apart from each other.

Construction has proceeded on these three sections simultaneously. Buildings with 10.17 million square meters of floor space have been completed, including 5.78 million square meters for residential quarters. In all, 90,000 families have moved into new apartments.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL HOUSING INVESTMENT -- During the period from 1979 to July 1982, Hohhot Municipality, in Nei Monggol, invested 212.5 million yuan on housing development. This accounted for 40 percent of the total investment on capital construction. Over 20,000 households and more than 100,000 people had their housing conditions improved in the past 3 years. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 82 SK]

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S.-PRC COMMUNIQUE

President Chiang's Speech

OW181740 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo of the Kuomintang made an important speech while presiding over a meeting of the KMT Central Committee at 0900 on 18 August.

Chairman Chiang said: The United States and the Chinese Communist regime yesterday issued a so-called joint communique. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has solemnly expressed a firm position and at the same time recounted the details of negotiations carried out in the last few months.

At this juncture, our party needs more than ever to solidify its revolutionary determination and rally all forces at home and abroad to help carry out our fundamental national policy of anticommunism and national recovery. Therefore, I deeply hope that compatriots of the whole country and comrades of the whole party will not be (?fooled) by the Chinese Communists' peaceful united front work smokescreen nor be perplexed by transitory international developments. They should demonstrate their revolutionary moral courage with full national self-confidence. In the face of adversity, we should strengthen ourselves for trials ahead, relinquish all selfish ways of thinking and enhance our solidarity and self-reliance. This is the way to follow late President Chiang Kai-shek's instructions: Don't be disquieted in time of adverse change, be careful in preparation and judgment, be firm with dignity and be self-reliant with vigor.

In the past we relied on this invincible revolutionary spirit to overcome all difficulties. We should continue to rely on this same righteousness and dedication to carry on our still more strenuous endeavors of still greater magnitude.

Our party's firm adherence to the basic policy of anticommunism and national recovery demonstrates its sense of responsibility for the history and culture of our nation and also for the freedom and well-being of all our people at home and abroad. The sacrifice and struggle of all our people, military and civilian alike, in the past three decades has laid an indestructible foundation for the great undertaking of national recovery and reconstruction. As long as our compatriots and comrades exert themselves with one heart and one will, we will certainly be able to fulfill the historical mission of national recovery.

Assembly Speaker

OW190315 Taipei CNA in English 0300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 19 (CNA) -- People from throughout society here were in great dismay and felt deep regret over the Washington-Peiping agreement intending to restrict arms sales to the Republic of China, Kao Yu-jen, speaker of the Taiwan Provincial Assembly said Wednesday.

In an interview with the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, he said the United States as a leader of the free world should not appease the Peiping regime at the expense of the Republic of China and treat an old ally this way. The continuing supply of arms is necessary for this country's defense, and the ROC will not only safeguard the security of the bastion of Taiwan but also help improve the U.S. position in promoting stability in the western Pacific region, he noted.

To impose restrictions both in quality and quantity for future sales will seriously damage this country's defense efforts, he said, adding that it would at the same time adversely affect the U.S. position in maintaining peace in this part of the world.

In the meantime, political parties, civic bodies, private organizations, academic institutions, religious leaders, business and industrial groups in this country expressed deep regret over the so-called joint communique, saying that the U.S. Government has compromised its principle under coercion from the Peiping regime and has violated the Taiwan Relations Act which provides at least adequate safeguard to the security of the Republic of China and its 18 million people.

Radio Commentary

OW190045 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "Mainland Today": "The Motives and Results of Blackmail"]

[Text] The most detestable thing in this world is blackmail. It is the most despicable crime of all. [Words indistinct] the atrociousness of the criminal who hurts others to benefit himself by means of blackmail by far surpasses that of robbers and bandits. In the past, when Communists were bandits and robbers in various parts of the country, the most detestable means they employed were kidnapping and blackmail. [Words indistinct] since the Communist bandits occupied the mainland, they have harbored and abetted international blackmail, kidnap and hijack criminals. For a time, all international murderers, hijackers or kidnappers took refuge in Communist bandit areas or were supplied with arms by Communist bandits to make trouble in the world. To acquiesce Communist bandits' action is, in itself, blackmail against all democratic countries of the world [words indistinct].

This time, the Communist bandits and the United States issued a so-called communique. This has been long since been firmly believed to be an act of blackmail. At first, they appeared ready to downgrade the relations with the United States. [Words indistinct] their conditions were discontinuation of arms sales to the Republic of China, abrogation of the Taiwan Relations Act and U.S. assistance to their carrying out peace talk and united front schemes. The aim of these three conditions was, of course, to obstruct relations between the Republic of China and the United States and undermine the Republic of China's position in order to pave the way for their armed invasion of Taiwan.

The Chinese Communist bandits' current blackmail and extortion have been internationally exposed. News media in the United States has long reported on them. In the eyes of people all over the world, this blackmailer is no different from robbers and bandits. Many people have been puzzled. They had believed that it was altogether unnecessary for the United States to put up with the Chinese Communist bandits while the latter had to expect much from the former. The Chinese Communist bandits would never really dare to downgrade relations with the United States. Why has the United States accommodated the Chinese Communist bandits and why should the Chinese Communists bandits resort to blackmail?

Many believe that the Chinese Communist bandits had their own calculations: 1) To put themselves in a higher position by synchronizing U.S. playing of the so-called China card and Chinese Communist bandits' putting up an anti-Soviet posture. 2) To capitalize on the Reagan administration's wish, before the off-year election, to avoid a low ebb in relations between the United States and the Chinese Communist bandits. 3) After the announcement of the convening of the 12th puppet congress [words indistinct], to lobby in the United States that it was necessary to protect Teng Hsiao-ping and that he mustn't be let down.

Another point is to trial test the advocacy of enhancing relations between the United States and the Republic of China made by President Reagan before and after he took office. The above-listed may be said to be the motives of Chinese Communist bandits' blackmail of the United States. At the same time, they could accomplish the scheme of undermining our government by forcing the United States not to sell us arms.

Judging from the so-called communique issued by the Chinese Communist bandits and the United States, the Chinese Communist bandits did not achieve much of what they had expected from this blackmail. But they have been duly appeased. Reagan's so-called diplomatic relations with the Communist bandits were clarified. Regarding the arms sales problem, although they are not to be discontinued, many restrictions have been placed. Moreover, a [word indistinct] has been left for Chinese Communist bandits' renewed blackmail later, that is, "make every effort to adopt measures and create conditions conducive to the thorough settlement of this issue." It is conceivable that this 7th clause will be utilized by the Communist bandits to give the United States endless quibbling and difficulty. Besides, bandit Teng Hsiao-ping may use this communique to demoralize Yeh Chien-ying, Hua Kuo-feng and company at the forthcoming 12th puppet congress to convenience bandit Teng's lackeys' [words indistinct].

However, to put it fairly, the Chinese Communist bandits did not get all what they had wanted from the blackmail. The United States did not totally [words indistinct] on the Taiwan Relations Act issue. It refused to agree to quickly discontinue its arms sales to the Republic of China. It (?paid no attention) to Communist bandits' peace talk [words indistinct]. The day will come when President Reagan will thoroughly understand the Communist bandits' schemes.

In his statement, President Reagan stressed that he would never alter his basic stand. He clearly and specifically stated that he would totally observe the Taiwan Relations Act. He stressed that the Taiwan problem should be solved by the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait themselves and that the United States would not [word indistinct], take sides or apply pressure. In short, the problem should be solved by the people themselves. All this shows that, basically, the United States did not want to meet the Communist bandits' blackmail demands.

President Chiang Ching-kuo [words indistinct] that our firm adherence to the fundamental policy of anticommunism and national recovery demonstrates our sense of responsibility for the history and culture of our nation and also for the freedom and well-being of our people at home and abroad. He said that we should follow the late President Chiang Kai-shek's behest "don't be disquieted in time of adverse change, be careful in preparation and judgement, be firm with dignity and be self-reliant with vigor in facing all trials and adversities and [words indistinct]." In short, the resolution of the China problem depends on safeguarding the Chinese people's democratic and free life and on the achievement of exercising their free will. The Communist bandits' perpetrations today are designed to prolong their enslavement on the mainland and preserve their political power, in order to indefinitely control the mainland Chinese and deprive them of their rights to democracy and freedom forever. [Words indistinct] the United States will not dare to make an enemy of all the Chinese people by whetting the Communist bandits' ambitions. As long as we are firmly self-confident, self-reliant and self-strengthening, the destiny of China will be held in our hands forever. We are not the least afraid of these apparant and transit adversities and pains.

CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO Article

OW181023 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Special dispatch by Fu Chien-chung, special correspondent of CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO]

[Text] Washington, 11 Aug -- Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican elder statesman, disclosed today that President Reagan will never recognize the Chinese Communists' claim to sovereignty over Taiwan or the Republic of China.

Goldwater today met with all the members of the foreign affairs observation and friendship delegation of the Legislative Yuan of the Republic of China led by Legislative Yuan Vice President Liu Kuo-tsai. A spokesman of the North American Affairs Coordination Council here said that Senator Goldwater told the highest public-opinion representatives from the Republic of China that he will never recognize the Chinese Communists' claim to sovereignty over the Republic of China and that "President Reagan acknowledges this too."

At the meeting, Goldwater stressed to Vice President Liu Kuo-tsai and others that at least over half of the U.S. senators firmly support the Taiwan Relations Act and that U.S. congressional support for the Republic of China is far greater than reported by the press.

The nine-member delegation of the Legislative Yuan today also called on Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Chairman Percy told the legislators of the Republic of China: The Taiwan Relations Act is in the interests not only of the people of the Republic of China but of the United States. If the Chinese Communists invades Taiwan by force, they should consider the U.S. position and interests. Otherwise, it would constitute an encroachment on U.S. interests.

At noon, Representative Edward Derwinski, ranking Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, gave a banquet in honor of all the legislators of the delegation. Also invited were more than 10 congressmen who strongly support the Republic of China. Tsai Wei-ping, representative, and S.K. Hu, deputy representative, of the North American Affairs Coordination Council, were also present.

At the banquet, Representative Derwinski and Representative Kemp, who saw President Reagan recently in the White House, stressed that Reagan had assured them that he would never desert an old friend, the Republic of China on Taiwan.

In a telephone interview with our reporter, Representative Derwinski said that he and his House colleagues also had a discussion with the legislators from the Republic of China on the "quality" and "quantity" of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan in the future. It is reported that the United States will put limitations on the "quality" and "quantity" of future arms supplies to Taiwan. However, Derwinski and the other congressmen indicated that such "qualitatives" and "quantitatives" limitations "will change with the situation; and if the Chinese Communists become more aggressive, the quality and quantity of the weapons will naturally be upgraded."

Congressmen Derwinski, Crane, Solomon and Kemp sincerely asked the legislators from the Republic of China to frankly tell them of any help they could give, and they promised to do everything in their power. They unanimously indicated that Congress will not agree to revise the Taiwan Relations Act.

The senators and representatives who met with the delegation today also indicated that they did not approve of the signing of a new joint communique between the United States and the Chinese Communists. If, unfortunately, there should be such a joint communique, they assuredly will join hands with other congressmen and form a powerful group to prevent the communique from producing any harmful effects. However, they pointed out to the legislators from the Republic of China that so far there is no indication that a so-called joint communique will come into being.

Hodlridge, assistant secretary of state for east Asian and Pacific Affairs, James Lilley, director of the American Institute in Taiwan, and Dr (Siegal), head of the Asian Affairs Department of the White House National Security Council, also met with Vice President Liu Kuo-tsai and party today. Director Lilley gave a small cocktail party to welcome all the legislators in the delegation.

Tomorrow morning (12 August), Senator Hayakawa, chairman of the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will give a lunch in honor of the legislators from the Republic of China. The delegation is scheduled to conclude its visit to Washington on Friday.

CHIANG CHING-KUO MEETS YUAN MISSION TO EUROPE

OW181001 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 13 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] President Chiang Ching-kuo yesterday received the Europe observation group of the Legislative Yuan. He urged members of the group to help promote people-to-people diplomacy and take the opportunity to learn from others' strong points and improve our own shortcomings.

President Chiang received Hung Chad-nan, leader, and Tsai Yu-tu, deputy leader, of the group yesterday morning at the presidential office. After he was briefed on the group's formation, President Chiang expressed a few hopes. First, when having contacts with overseas Chinese and students studying abroad, the group members are expected to express greetings and solicitude to them on behalf of the government. Second, as the European countries lack understanding of conditions in our country, the observation group is expected to take the opportunity to give more publicity to our country's actual progress to enhance mutual understanding and subsequently promote the development of substantive relations. Third, while we are engrossed in our own efforts, we may overlook our shortcomings. So, the group is expected to take the opportunity of the trip to learn from others' strong points and improve our own shortcomings.

In their report to the president, Hung Chao-nan and Tsai Yu-tu especially stressed that in addition to visiting overseas Chinese, students studying abroad and units stationed abroad, the group will call on influential politicians and members of parliament in various countries and will at the same time study their parliamentary systems and other relevant matters.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON SINO-U.S. COMMUNIQUE

TA KUNG PAO

HK190615 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Special dispatch from correspondents Lu Te-jun [0712 1795 3387] and Hou Tung-hai [0186 2639 3189] in Beijing: "People in Beijing Yesterday Discuss Sino-U.S. Communique"]

[Text] Since its publication, the Sino-U.S. joint communique on settling the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan has become the main topic of discussion here. The reporters had an interview with specialists on international questions and well-known figures, Huan Xiang, Qian Duansheng and Lin Liyun, and asked them to talk about their views on this question. They said: After a discussion between China and the United States for nearly 10 months, they have reached an agreement on settling the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan one step at a time until its eventual and thorough solution. Although this agreement has not yet thoroughly settled the issue, it marks the beginning of the settlement of this issue and has eased a crisis which for some time seriously threatened Sino-U.S. relations. This is a good thing.

They said that the joint communique has reaffirmed the fundamental principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations in all aspects, which are: "mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs." Therefore, the United States must settle the issue of its arms sales to Taiwan according to the principles mentioned above, that is, it should terminate its arms sales to Taiwan as early as possible. Otherwise, it will make known to the world that it is perfidious. The United States has already committed itself to doing three things. Now we are waiting to see what the United States will actually do. It is obvious that through contacts in dealing with this issue, the United States has come to understand that the Chinese Government and the Chinese people will never make any unprincipled concession on this important issue which involves the country's sovereignty. Should the United States not truly live up to its promises and delay settling this issue under any excuse, Sino-U.S. relations will certainly face yet another grave crisis. They said: The so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" formulated by the United States seriously contravenes the principles of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. The Chinese people and the Chinese Government have always been opposed to this act. If anyone attempts to confuse this joint communique with the "Taiwan Relations Act," he is holding forth all alone in defense of his own views and is acting against the spirit and substance of the communique. We will never agree to or accept such deeds. These well-known figures also said to the reporters: Undoubtedly, the publication of the joint communique is a heavy blow to the Taiwan authorities. The Taiwan authorities meant to resist, with the support of the United States, the motherland's call for peaceful reunification and expected the rupture of Sino-U.S. relations, but now their hopes have fallen through. In the joint communique, the United States reiterates that it recognizes the PRC as the sole legal government of China, that Taiwan is part of China and that it will only maintain people-to-people relations with Taiwan. The United States also states that it has no intention of pursuing a policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" and expresses that it understands and appreciates the Chinese policy of striving for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question. Therefore, these well-known figures also sent word to the Taiwan authorities: As the old saying goes, "whosoever understands the times is a great man." The gentlemen of the Taiwan authorities should be aware of the trend of the times. Although within a certain period of time, Taiwan can still expect to buy some arms from the United States, it is after all not a permanent solution to be dependent on the pleasure of others. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will treasure the righteous cause of the nation, forget about past grudges and work hand in hand with us to fulfill the great cause of the motherland's reunification.

WEN WEI PO

HK190511 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Special dispatch from correspondent Chen Hsiang [4453 5046] in Beijing: "Sino-U.S. Relations Have Made Some Progress"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Aug -- According to people familiar with foreign affairs in China, the joint communique issued by China and the United States yesterday is for promoting an improvement in the relations between the two countries on the important issue of principles. However, how big this improvement actually is mainly depends on the action of the United States and its sincerity in implementing the communique.

Two Points in This Communique Have Made Some Progress Compared With the Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations

According to the analysis of these people, two points in this communique are improvements compared with the Shanghai Communique and the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations. First, the United States has promised not to engage in the political activity of "one China and one Taiwan" or "two Chinas." This is unprecedented. The words used in the Shanghai Communique were, "the United States acknowledges that all Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait maintain that there is but one China" and "the United States does not challenge that position." The communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations clearly stated that the United States recognizes the Chinese People's Republic as the sole legitimate government of China, and also acknowledges that Chinese position that there is one China and Taiwan is a part of China. This was an improvement compared with the Shanghai Communique. Moreover, this present communique is a further improvement on the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Secondly, on the question of arms sales to Taiwan, this present communique has laid down the principles and orientation for the resolution of the question. The United States has promised three points: 1) Arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. 2) Sales of arms to Taiwan will be gradually reduced. 3) This will lead, over a period of time, to a final resolution. This has pointed out the way for solving the difficult problems in Sino-U.S. relations. Judging from the two aforementioned points, this communique has averted a retrogression in bilateral relations, and to a certain extent, also brought about an improvement in relations.

However, they pointed out that the key to the problem will depend on whether the United States will live up to its promises in the future. The Chinese side is rather reserved regarding this. This is not only because the United States has continued to treat Taiwan as an independent political entity in the 4 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations but also because it has continued its arms sales to Taiwan. This has caused people to doubt the sincerity of the United States. Even more alarming is the fact that after the announcement of the present joint communique, some important political figures in the United States have published statements expressing the need to continue to make commitments to Taiwan. This more than ever has caused people to be on guard against whether or not the United States is engaging in double-dealing and arbitrarily interpreting the contents of the communique. If this is the case, the danger of retrogression in Sino-U.S. relations still cannot be ruled out.

People of the diplomatic circles in Western Europe hold that this communique still cannot fundamentally resolve the question and is only using a method acceptable to both sides to shelve the question for the time being, but they express relief over the extrication of Sino-U.S. relations from the present crisis. They also estimate that both China and the United States must still carry out arduous diplomatic activities in the future before a final resolution results.

HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO

HK181449 Hong Kong HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The United States Has Gone so Far as To Succumb to the CPC Blackmail -- on the 'Joint Communique' Issued by Washington and Peiping"]

[Text] The Government of the United States of America and the puppet regime of the CPC yesterday issued the so-called "joint communique" on future U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China [ROC]. It was reported when Alexander Haig was secretary of state that the United States and the CPC would issue the so-called "Shanghai communique No 2." Yesterday's issuance of the communique formally materialized the reportedly "Shanghai communique No 2" and also confirmed that under the CPC's pressure which coupled threats with promises, the U.S. Government failed to be steadfast in its stand in the end and went so far as to succumb to the CPC blackmail. We cannot very well avoid pointing out that this is a major deviation in the Reagan administration's policy toward the ROC. The free people of China and the people on the mainland who are kept in slavery are firmly opposed to this deviation. Moreover, American people with insight will not agree with the deviation.

When the so-called "joint communique" was at the deliberation and hearsay stage, many people thought that Haig had formulated the Reagan administration's policy to appease the CPC and to be hard upon free China. Following Haig's resignation, many people thought that the appeasement atmosphere within U.S. political circles would be lessened. They even thought that there would be a cautious change in the direction of U.S. foreign policy. However, the fact is that the United States is currently implementing a Haig line without Haig. Therefore, people cannot but express their indignation and show much surprise at the line.

When the aforesaid hearsay became rather prevalent, leaders of 28 important U.S. organizations held a press conference on Capital Hill on 8 July. During the press conference, they issued a joint statement, unanimously supported the correct stand of the ROC, opposed the White House policymaking level's practice of excessively yielding to the demand of the CPC and particularly opposed Secretary of State Haig's compromise attitude toward the CPC. Their joint statement noted: "If President Reagan approved the implementation of the (Haig's) proposed policy toward China, strong and unfavorable political repercussions would be evoked."

Unexpectedly, the current U.S. administration still regards a cicada's wings as heavy and regards something that weighs 1,000 jun [jun is an ancient unit of weight; equal to 30 jin] as light; earthenware pots are making a lot of noise instead of the classical bells. The administration ignores the hardships and cries of hundreds of millions of people on the mainland who are kept in slavery, and overlooks their longing for a free life. In fact, the administration has yielded to a few people in power in Peiping who are willfully making trouble, and has also accepted the improper claims made by these few people. The administration has not only ignored the propositions put forward by the majority of the American people and by people dedicated to a just cause, but has continued yielding to the appeasers' proposal for opposing the ROC and fawning on the CPC and has succumbed to the CPC blackmail.

Therefore, the issuance of the so-called "joint communique" will increase the hardships of the mainland Chinese people and has already constituted an unfriendly act against the ROC. It will also produce adverse effects on the spirit of the founding of America and on President Reagan's ethics and image.

The so-called "joint communique" contains two major points: 1. The United States' arms sales to the ROC will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the "establishment of diplomatic relations" between the United States and the CPC, that it will eventually terminate the arms sales and that it does not seek to carry out a "long-term policy" of arms sales to the ROC. However, the communique does not mention a cut-off date for U.S. arms sales to the ROC. 2. The CPC states that it will strive for the "reunification" of China through "peaceful" means.

This so-called "joint communique" is an under-the-table and scandalous deal.

First of all, the communique violates the ROC's sovereign position. The ROC is an independent sovereign state and Taiwan is a province under the Government of the ROC. The ROC does not have any relations with the CPC, and the CPC does not have any qualifications to interfere in the ROC and Taiwan. In order to promote Taiwan's security, to safeguard the existence and freedom of Taiwan Province's 18 million residents, and to promote security and peace in the western Pacific region, Taiwan has every right to rely on its own economic force to buy advanced modern arms from foreign countries which will be used to prevent Communist invasion and expansion, to stop the CPC forces from crossing the Taiwan Straits and to prevent the CPC forces from carrying out infiltration and subversive activities in other Asian countries and regions. The buying of such arms for defense is an independent sovereign state's own business; and U.S. arms sales to the ROC only concern the United States and the ROC. The third party is not allowed to interfere in U.S. arms sales to the ROC and there is no need for the third party's "assent."

At present, although formal diplomatic relations do not exist between the ROC and the United States, the Taiwan Relations Act which was put forward by the previous U.S. administration and adopted by the U.S. Congress contains stipulations regarding nongovernmental relations between the United States and Taiwan in the cultural, economic and trade fields. Moreover, according to the act, to promote Taiwan's security, the United States should sell and supply defensive weapons of good quality to Taiwan in accordance with Taiwan's actual needs. This act is a domestic law of the United States' and the CPC's endless barking at U.S. arms sales to the ROC and its demand on ending such arms sales are tantamount to asking the United States to abolish the act and to interfering in the internal affairs of the United States. If the Reagan administration unilaterally succumbs to the CPC's unreasonable demand, the Reagan administration is negating the U.S. law. Last month, 28 social organizations in the United States jointly issued a warning: "If the Reagan administration tries to limit arms sales to Taiwan through a joint statement with Peiping, that will constitute an unconstitutional act." This warning expressed the American people's view.

Now the CPC says that the "Taiwan issue" is the CPC's "internal affair." We should like to ask if any Taiwan residents would be willing to accept the rule of the CPC and if anyone agrees with the CPC's drivel. The fact is that the "mainland issue" is really an "internal affair" of the ROC. The ROC Government's slogan "Fight Against Communism and Rebuild China" shows its sovereignty over the mainland. Therefore, the so-called "peaceful reunification" and the so-called "nine-point proposal" only expose the CPC's ambition for invading the ROC's Taiwan Province and for vainly attempting to deprive the 18 million residents of Taiwan and free overseas Chinese of their freedom, and can achieve no other results.

With regard to this U.S.-CPC "joint communique," the ROC's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a solemn statement which comprises the following three major points:

1. The ROC will consider null and void any agreement reached between the CPC and the United States. 2. Putting a ceiling on both the quality and quantity of the arms to be sold to the ROC is in contravention of the letter and spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act. 3. The United States must not be deceived by the CPC's "peace trick" and must not reduce arms sales to the ROC as this will strengthen the CPC's ambition for invading Taiwan and for expansion.

This statement not only shows the firm stand of the ROC Government but also reflects the aspirations of people throughout China. We hope that the U.S. authorities will attach importance to the freedom and rights enjoyed by the Chinese and Asian peoples. The U.S. authorities must no longer succumb to the CPC blackmail.

TA KUNG PAO ON REUNIFICATION OF PRC, TAIWAN

HK190202 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Special article by Chang Yi-chun: "For the Country's Unification and Sovereignty"]

[Text] A few days ago, when discussing article 30 of the draft constitution together with the 9-point proposal put forth by Marshal Ye Jianying, we held that the greatest change after Taiwan becomes a special administrative region would be the fluttering of the five-star red flag of the motherland.

In order to free the Taiwan authorities of apprehension, the Chinese mainland authorities have declared that they will not dispatch officials to Taiwan and will not interfere in Taiwan's internal affairs. If the Taiwan side is satisfied with its status quo and likes its present political, economic and social system, it may continue as it wishes and the Chinese mainland side does not demand any change. The Chinese mainland side will assist in any way that is beneficial to the stability and prosperity of society and the people's life in Taiwan.

In his proposal, Marshal Ye mentioned that if Taiwan suffers from financial difficulties, it is possible for the Chinese central authorities to advance subsidies to Taiwan as the Chinese mainland side sees fit. Some people said that Taiwan needs no subsidies from the Chinese mainland as it has scored remarkable economic achievements, with the amount of its foreign trade far exceeding that of the Chinese mainland. This is an extremely shortsighted view. Everyone knows that Taiwan's economy is colonial in nature, and the income from exporting Taiwanese goods constitutes more than 50 percent of its gross national product. Depending on foreigners and with a weak foundation, Taiwan's economy cannot stand any storms and waves. In recent years, due to economic recession in the Western countries, Taiwan's economy has been beset with crises. Laden with anxieties, economic officials openly admit they cannot find a way to deal with the situation. The Chinese mainland has a great market and abundant resources. After continuous readjustment, there has been rapid development in the mainland's industry, agriculture and other fields. It is quite natural for the Chinese mainland, as a country, to advance financial subsidies to a region when it encounters difficulties. Even if Taiwan has scored some economic achievements, there is no reason to be arrogant.

Hong Kong's economic development is by no means inferior to that of Taiwan. The supply of nonstaple foodstuffs, drinking water, and other industrial products for daily use to Hong Kong by the Chinese mainland benefits the industrial and commercial business in Hong Kong and alleviates the daily life burdens of the residents. In recent years, the tourism boom and the increase of Entrepot trade has produced a good impact on Hong Kong's economy. Along with the process of the four modernizations drive including the exploitation of the South China Sea oil field and the supply of energy, this good impact will become greater and greater. This ready-made case can be used as a reference. How can Taiwan not look forward to the future when considering such matters?

The Chinese mainland has shown much tolerance and accommodation to the Taiwan side. The CPC hopes for a third cooperation with the KMT and has no intention whatsoever of gaining advantage thereby. The cooperation between the two sides has nothing to do with "suffering losses" and "being duped." If there is anything in the way of help that the CPC looks to the Taiwan side for, it is no more than the national reunification and sovereign integrity through joint efforts, which has a direct bearing on national prestige. It is absolutely the public interest that is at stake, and no selfish party interests are involved.

We all remember that before the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, China and the United States held tediously long talks, the subject of which was the safeguarding of sovereignty. It is up to the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to resolve the problem of Taiwan, and China will never promise anything to the United States. The current controversy over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is still an issue. China brooks no interference in its internal affairs by foreign countries; this matter concerns national sovereignty, and is a major principle that cannot be bartered.

It is precisely on the issue of national unification and sovereign integrity that the Taiwan side is not open and aboveboard.

Recently, Liao Chengzhi personally wrote a letter to Chiang Ching-kuo. In his honest and cordial words, Liao sincerely hope that that Chiang would make a contribution to national reunification in his lifetime. However, the earnest words fell on deaf ears. The day before Chiang Ching-kuo received Liao Chengzhi's letter, he declared a rejection of peace talks while addressing personnel at the conference on national construction. He said "if we declare the slightest intention of entering into peace talks, the will of our army and people may possibly be shaken. This is something we must never try out." It was not anticipated that the Taiwan side would fear peace talks seeking national reunification to such an extent. We would like to ask why talks on national reunification and sovereignty would shake the will of the people in Taiwan? Does it not show that national sovereignty and reunification accords with the general trend and will of the people, and that what the Taiwan authorities fear is that they would not be able to control the internal situation after holding peace talks. As a matter of fact, such worries on the part of the Taiwan authorities are uncalled for. If the will of the people is inclined toward the integrity of national sovereignty and national reunification, and if the Taiwan authorities accomplish it by their efforts, that means their behavior would accord with the general trend and will of the people. By so doing, the Taiwan authorities will inconspicuously extricate themselves from their present predicament and in turn strengthen their position. This is a simple truth, and there is no reason for the Taiwan authorities to back into a tight corner and stick to the old path.

The Taiwan authorities, by rejecting peace talks, put themselves in an embarrassing position. Mr Chiang confessed that he was criticized for being an inflexible diehard who could not gain the sympathy of others. Because everyone is able to compare and distinguish the attitudes shown by both parties, the KMT and the CPC, the complications in this matter are clear at a glance. One side is reasonable, not harsh, and takes the whole situation into account; the other side just looks around and tries to evade the issue, intentionally asks an exorbitant price, and publicly urges the mainland to abandon the four basic principles and to institute the Taiwan Constitution. It seems that the mainland has suffered defeat and is forced to surrender to Taiwan. It really regards national affairs as a trifling matter.

Today, the Taiwan authorities pin their hopes on foreigners, regard some American diehard congressmen as liberators, and trumpet that "cooperative relations between Taiwan and the United States will be to their mutual advantage and the separation of relations between them will be to their disadvantage." At the same time, they are not sure of the United States and threaten to adopt a "pluralized foreign policy." In short, they are obstinately seeking foreign backstage supporters, and do not want to attach themselves to the motherland.

The Taiwan authorities have fallen into a passive and self-contradictory position. This is due to the fact that they dare not publicly oppose the reunification and sovereignty of the country and do not want to face the facts and accept the most workable plan.

By sovereignty and reunification, ordinary people think this means the acceptance of direct control by the CPC and are afraid that the status quo cannot be maintained. Even some people outside Taiwan abstractly recognize and agree to national reunification and sovereignty, but specifically deny it. This is unworkable. Under the prerequisite of the reunification and defense of the sovereign integrity of the motherland, people may have an alternative as to what system is to be implemented and what kind of life they are going to lead. The present draft constitution allows for the establishment of special administrative regions and for the system of these regions to be stipulated by law according to specific conditions. Referring to the nine-point proposal put forward by Marshal Ye and the numerous declarations of Beijing, people in such a special administrative region are allowed to go for any alternative. This is the internal affair of the Chinese people, after all. Everything can be settled well through consultation, but how can one talk about sovereignty and reunification if the five-star Red Flag is not allowed to be hoisted?

In summing up the 100 years of China's history prior to his lifetime, Dr. Sun Yat-sen pointed out: "What was our nation suffering from? Where did the misfortunes we suffered come from? They were caused by the big powers." Today, the continuation of Taiwan's separate status and other problems left over from history are all related to none other than the big powers. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will not be swayed by personal feelings, that they will conscientiously and seriously take reunification and sovereignty into consideration, duly make their contribution, render meritorious service to the nation and give some account to history.

CITIZENS' RIGHTS IN PRC CONSTITUTION VIEWED

HK190705 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 17 Aug 82 p 2

["Article From Outside Contributor" column by Meng Hsi [5536 1585]: "Refuting the Queer Arguments for Deleting Article 34 of the PRC Draft Constitution"]

[Text] When people discuss the PRC draft constitution, they pay great attention to the stipulations regarding the rights of citizens. These stipulations can be found in chapter 2 which comprises 22 articles and deals with a rather wide range of rights of citizens. Some items in chapter two of the draft constitution cannot be found in foreign constitutions. Likewise, some items in foreign constitutions cannot be found in our draft constitution. Some stipulations in our draft constitution have been formulated to counter the phenomena of absolute lawlessness that emerged during the "Cultural Revolution." This shows that the draft constitution is suited to our national conditions and has its own characteristics. Its general spirit can be described as follows: All citizens are equal before the law, every citizen enjoys the fundamental freedom and rights prescribed by the constitution and the law, and at the same time has the duty to abide by the constitution and the law. These stipulations are perfect as compared with those stipulations in previous constitutions.

Although many people appreciate these stipulations, someone has written an unorthodox article, calling for deleting article 34 which stipulates freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, procession and demonstration. This person gave his "reason" as follows: Since people on the mainland do not enjoy such freedom, to write such freedom into the constitution just means writing "great hollow words" into the constitution.

Is this really true?

In discussing matters concerning new China, some people, either due to their misunderstanding or due to their ulterior motives, have always energetically pointed out the favorable or unfavorable aspects of matters on the basis of the 10-year "Cultural Revolution" and the existence of pernicious influence; have applied the standards of Western capitalist societies to measures socialist China; and have always described China as a country without a single redeeming feature. During the "Cultural Revolution," Lin Biao and the "gang of four" betrayed Marxism-Leninism, created great confusions and tried to seize power amid confusion, thus bringing about a great calamity to the country and the people. It is true that during this period, the freedom and rights of our citizens simply did not exist. Moreover, some large-scale political movements carried out prior to the "Cultural Revolution," such as the antirightist struggle, had gone too far and had harmed the freedom and rights of a number of people. However, after bringing order out of chaos and summing up previous experiences, the whole country is determined to promote socialist democracy, to carry out the socialist legal system, to have no more large-scale political movements, to prevent the recurrence of any calamities such as the "Cultural Revolution," and to guarantee the realization of the four modernizations. Some people still assert that the Chinese people will not have freedom and rights. Is this not a very subjective assertion?

Since the "Cultural Revolution," various democratic parties on the mainland have resumed their activities, recruited more members into their parties and carried out work on their own initiative. Mass organizations, such as all types of associations and institutes, have emerged. Even students' associations which had been inactive for a long time have become active. Proper assembly and association are not forbidden. If you regard old China's green gang [qing bang 7230 1620] and red gang [hong bang 4767 1620] as signs of freedom of assembly and association; if you regard the Western "people's temple" which lured people into committing suicide as a sign of freedom of assembly and association; if you regard the Western "people's temple" which lured people into committing suicide as a sign of freedom of assembly and association; if you regard the Western clubs which promote the exchange of wives and homosexuality as signs of freedom of assembly and association; and if you regard Hong Kong's decadent "associations" which can be seen everywhere here as signs of freedom of assembly and association, then I can tell you that such kind of freedom does not exist in today's China. In Western society, certain organizations sometimes strike up tunes that run counter to their government in order to offer a show of democracy and freedom. This kind of plaything also does not exist in China.

As to freedom of speech and press, we can see that China's publishing undertakings are increasingly flourishing. Achievements in collating and publishing ancient books and new creative works are obvious to all. All kinds of specialized books and journals have sprung up like mushrooms. The circulation of magazines for popular consumption has reached 1 million copies. The publication of literary and artistic works is not subject to censorship. Although some works have been criticized after being published, people can still express differing views. Academic, literary and artistic works always have been criticized and in all countries. Can the mainland's works be immune from criticism? Some organizations have set relatively strict demands on the contents and standards of works by writers who are party members. This is understandable. The mainland once criticized some works by a number of writers including Bai Hua. However, such criticism has been willfully played up by outside circles as if another "Cultural Revolution" will emerge. Is it not true that Bai Hua and others are currently living freely and writing creative works as usual?

At present, people on the mainland publicly discuss current affairs and criticize certain unhealthy tendencies in society. Their attitude toward current affairs and unhealthy tendencies is open and clear. Even overseas Chinese who have visited their relatives and friends on the mainland are deeply impressed with this attitude. At meetings held by units and organizations at all levels, participants can speak out freely. In view of the "Cultural Revolution's" wild practices, the "four freedoms" have been deleted from the constitution. However, written statements on personal opinions can still be put up at designated locations.

Moreover, members of all trades and professions can express their opinions in their own units; if necessary, they can also bypass their immediate leadership and present their appeals and complaints to higher levels. They not only can send their letters to newspapers to expose violations of the law and breaches of discipline but can even report such violations and breaches to the central discipline inspection commission. People can express any views at meetings of people's congresses and CPPCC committees. Many incisive views have been expressed at several recently held meetings of people's congresses and CPPCC committees. According to the draft constitution, deputies to the National People's Congress shall not be subjected to legal investigations for speeches at its meetings. The CPPCC Constitution has the same stipulation. All these things guarantee freedom of speech.

Procession and demonstration are not frequently held in China. There were many processions and demonstrations in the past to support just struggles waged by the peoples of various countries. The Chinese people are not docile lambs. When they are roused to righteous indignation, they will step forward bravely and pour into the streets; and no one can stop them. The "5 April" incident was a heroic protest demonstration which surfaced under the feudal fascist violence of the "gang of four." The broad masses of the Chinese people may be backward in certain aspects such as science and technology and legal knowledge, however, after being tempered in political movements over the past several dozen years, their political level is high. They know the development line of the country and understand the correct guiding principles and policies. They know whether they should hold processions and demonstrations to express their viewpoints and wishes regarding things concerned. Some outside circles present their arguments on the basis of Western standards. They think that democracy and freedom mean frequent processions and demonstrations held by the people to oppose this and that. In socialist China, the government and the people are not antagonistic to each other. Therefore, China regards such outside circles' interpretation of democracy and freedom as a misinterpretation.

In today's China, no one will be tried purely for his ideological beliefs and no one will be persecuted for being ideologically progressive, unlike those Americans who were persecuted and accused of opposing the United States just because they were ideologically progressive during the McCarthy era.

The constitution is the norm which people throughout the country should abide by. Every regime regards its constitution as a tool to safeguard its rule. As China is a country under the people's democratic dictatorship, its constitution and law are of course responsible to all the people in the country. This is the true state of affairs which cannot be changed by outside circles' attacks and slanders.

I think that the stipulations in the draft constitution are practical and realistic. For example, freedom of strike has been deleted. This is because our workers are the masters. Our workers can also participate in enterprise management. The Chinese situation is different from the Western situation in which labor and capital are antagonistic to each other. Therefore, it is correct to delete the article regarding freedom of strike. However, with regard to the assertion that the Chinese people do not enjoy freedom of speech, press, assembly and association and that Article 34 should be deleted, we can say that such an assertion does not conform with reality and is also groundless.

We absolutely do not think that the Chinese people enjoy enough freedom. It should be recognized that the freedom enjoyed by the Chinese people is far from sufficient. From now on, it is imperative to conscientiously promote the building of a democratic legal system and to safeguard this system.

In the past, China promulgated several constitutions which were all disrupted by political movements, thus disappointing people. However, formulating constitutions has never been smooth sailing in other countries, either. Following the French Revolution, there were restorations and relapses in the political situation in France, and the French Constitution was revised again and again. France's present Constitution is the country's 16th constitution. China has suffered setbacks in the formulation of its constitution. However, suffering such setbacks is not important. The important thing is to learn lessons and to continue making great efforts. We should not believe that the promulgation of a new constitution today means the country's full establishment of a democratic legal system tomorrow. Because China's feudal history lasted several thousand years and China's legal system was destroyed by the "Cultural Revolution" and other political movements of the same kind, the realization of a democratic system in China cannot help requiring a process.

The current revision of the constitution has summed up both our positive and negative experiences, implemented the line, guiding principles and policies of the party's third plenary session, decided on the party-government division, abolished the lifelong tenure system, implemented democratic centralism, eradicated the cult of personality, and disallowed reliance upon a person's words instead of the law. The whole nation deeply understands that we cannot vitalize the Chinese nation without realizing the four modernizations, and that we cannot guarantee the success of the promotion of the four modernizations without building a democratic legal system. The current revision of the constitution has been discussed by people throughout the country. From now on, with the perfection of the legal system and with the extensive spread of the sense of the law and legal knowledge, everyone will treasure and abide by the constitution, will conscientiously carry out supervision through one's deputy and other channels, and will regard the enforcement of the constitution as a struggle. Consequently, we can strive for the establishment of a democratic legal system and we have certainty of our success in the current formulation of the constitution.

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